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Informe Sobre la Infantería de Marina Británica

VELOX INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA

AGREGADURIA NAVAL ARGENTINA EN GRAN BRETAÑA

INFORME SOBRE LA INFANTERIA DE MARINA BRITANICA
(THE ROYAL MARINES)

I - OBJETIVO.

Presentar en forma ordenada toda la información obtenida a efectos de posibilitar la formulación de los EEI emergentes que permitan elaborar el correspondiente PLAN DE BUSQUEDA.

II - ESQUEMA SEGUIDO PARA LA PRODUCCION DE ESTE INFORME.

a. Directa o indirectamente este INFORME está vinculado con las tareas realizadas para la elaboración de los siguientes trabajos:

1) Artículo sobre el tema para la Revista "DESEMBARCO" (ANEXO A).

2) Informe sobre la visita del JEIM a la ROYAL MARINES (ANEXO B).

b. Las tareas anteriores impusieron el contacto personal con miembros de la RM., lo que dió origen a la formulación de conclusiones y/o síntesis personales, las que, para mayor claridad, serán señaladas de la siguiente manera (*).

c. Las conclusiones extraídas de la lectura de información proveniente de publicaciones, folletos, prensa y/o la observación personal, llevarán la siguiente indicación (▲).

d. Los temas que se desarrollan en el INFORME son:

1. ORGANIZACION ACTUAL.

2. ANALISIS DE LA ORGANIZACION PREVISTA PARA LAS UNIDADES (Nuevo Batallón de Tiradores).

3. MATERIALES Y EQUIPO NO CONSIDERADOS EN EL ANALISIS.

a. ESTRUCTURA FUNCIONAL.

1) ORGANIGRAMA DE PRIMER NIVEL.

VER FIGURA 1 (fs.22)

a) El COMANDANTE GENERAL tiene responsabilidades similares a las que en nuestra I.M. se reparten entre el JEIM y el COIM en lo directamente concerniente al CUERPO (*) (▲).

b) Su ubicación relativa dentro del esquema del M.O.D. le posibilita el acceso a las esferas de decisión en casi un pié de igualdad con las restantes armas (*), no obstante mantiene relación con la ROYAL NAVY en aspectos formales estrictos (embarco de efectivos en las unidades navales, formación de personal, seguridad de bases y establecimientos navales, previsiones para el empleo de la R.N. en operaciones con participación de la R.N.), para lo cual tiene su representante en el ESTADO MAYOR DE LA ARMADA (Oficial de Enlace en la División Planes (*) (▲). Por otro lado logra el acceso directo a la elaboración del proyecto del Presupuesto de Defensa y en su posterior reacomodamiento luego de la aprobación parlamentaria correspondiente (▲).

c) Esta situación de, ser y no ser parte de la ARMADA, tiene su expresión más claramente definida en el mantenimiento del control del personal propio mediante un departamento puesto a órdenes del COMANDANTE GENERAL (▲), y reconoce las siguientes causales:

1)) La creación del CUERPO (1654) reconoce la necesidad de la ARMADA de disponer de tropas embarcadas pero los obtiene del EJERCITO, los coloca bajo un mando especial (LORD HIGH ADMIRAL JAMES DUKE OF YORK, quién posteriormente sería REY con el nombre de JAMES II), los hace depender administrativamente del EJERCITO y operativamente del COMANDO NAVAL que los emplea.

2)) Esta amplitud congénita unida a la mayor o menor habilidad política de sus comandos le otorgan al CUERPO, que interviene en cuanta acción bélica emprende Inglaterra (en sus primeros 138 años de vida participan en 106 batallas), la posibilidad de lograr la mejor ubicación relativa a sus aspiraciones que se estructuran sobre un acendrado y cerrado espíritu de cuerpo (*) (▲).

3)) El primer ejemplo de esto es el dejar de depender administrativamente del EJERCITO y pasar a la esfera de la ARMADA donde lograron mejoras económicas y otro status social pero sin abandonar el uso de las jerarquías militares que los diferencia de la ARMADA y capitalizaron desde entonces el hecho de que dos de los más tradicionales regimientos británicos, los COLDSTREAM GUARDS y los GRENADIER GUARDS, fueran inicialmente MARINES. (▲).

4)) El reconocimiento a su capacidad y eficiencia en el combate los coloca muy por arriba de sus posibles competidores ante

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el reconocimiento público y oficial pues en 1802 les fue otorgado el título de ROYAL y desde 1827 sólo utilizan en sus estandartes un Honor de Batalla, pues sería imposible colocar todos aquellos a que se han hecho acreedores (▲), argumento que utilizan en toda situación propicia (*).

5)) No obstante la ARMADA en su momento les quitó su denominación histórica (1855) y los redujo a ROYAL MARINES LIGHT INFANTRY en un plano de igualdad con la ROYAL MARINES ARTILLERY y en tal situación intervienen en la IGM donde su actuación se circuye dentro del marco de la denominada DIVISION DE MARINA. Esta circunstancia, todavía hoy, es mal mirada por la ROYAL MARINES. (*) (▲).

6)) Si bien la crisis económica que sigue a la IGM (1923) obligó a la ROYAL NAVY a reestructurarse, parte del esfuerzo recayó sobre la RMLI y la RMA, la primera reduciendo sus efectivos considerablemente (pero recobrando el uso de su antigua denominación, ROYAL MARINES) y la segunda desapareciendo integrada en la RN o RM (*) (▲). Este hecho consolida la personalidad contemporánea de la RM y marca el comienzo de su alejamiento paulatino de la RN (*).

7)) Con la IIGM la RM logra, en base a las particularidades de la situación británica, la personalidad de su comandante y la influencia indirecta de la USMC (éxitos en el Pacífico), el favor popular y oficial que le permite alcanzar hacia fines del conflicto un efectivo de 78.500 hombres y la estructura para el mando actual (acceso directo al MOD)(*).

8)) Esta estructura ha sufrido las variaciones propias de la política militar británica, afectando a escalones inferiores al COMANDANTE GENERAL, sin que éste pierda la ubicación alcanzada dentro de la estructura militar general (▲). Esta situación -de orgullo para la RM- es puesta de manifiesto, por los más antiguos ante los más modernos, en toda situación favorable.(*).

2) ORGANIGRAMA DE SEGUNDO NIVEL.

a) OFICINA DE PERSONAL DE LA RM.

Es la versión ejecutiva de los Departamentos Personal del JEIM y COIM con el control sobre todo el personal de la RM, con dependencia directa del COMANDANTE GENERAL y asiento en el MOD, Londres. Este organismo no sólo dispone los pases del personal sino que planifica las políticas de personal de la RM, las que aparentemente son satisfactorias ya que le permiten ostentar el primer lugar en la retención de personal dentro de las FF.AA Británicas (*) (▲). Para ello se ha estructurado de la siguiente manera:

COMANDANTE GENERAL

DIRECTOR OF DRAFTING AND RECORDS (DOPAR)

DRAFTING AND RECORDS

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Donde el DODAR se encarga de implementar las políticas de personal y el control general de todo, derivando al DRORM únicamente la administración del personal de la RM destacado para operar formando parte de la RN. Resulta entonces conveniente el análisis de esta ubicación orgánica pues:

1)) El problema de mantener eficiente una fuerza como la RM con el sistema militar inglés, se reduce prácticamente a la retención del personal (*).

2)) La retención del personal no puede lograrse con mejoras salariales pues éste es resorte general del gobierno (▲) y en consecuencia sólo se logra con coherencia en la aplicación de políticas adecuadas (rotación, destinos en el exterior, cursos, ubicación al retirarse, retc) y uniformidad en las medidas de conducción (consideración en el trato, marcada deferencia con los Sergeant, alojamientos confortables, viviendas para familias, facilidades deportivas -equipos representativos que cubren desde equitación a sky-), hechos estos que se observan en todas las Unidades y obedecen a concretas instrucciones (*) (▲).

3)) Si bien todo lo anterior está dirigido hacia el interior, trabajan en el mantenimiento de la imágen de la RM sobre el público en general con oportunos avisos, propaganda mediante artículos y/o presentaciones públicas (ejemplo la actuación de la Banda de los RM que constituye un evento social Londinense) (*) (▲), en todo lo cual el mensaje se mantiene inalterable y es el de la COMBATIVIDAD y la TRADICION (*) que también sirve para instrumentar la colocación de ex-RM en la actividad privada en un accionar semi-oficial del cuerpo (*) (▲).

b) COMANDO FUERZAS OPERATIVAS (COMMANDO FORCES)

1)) ORGANIGRAMA.

VER FIGURA 2 (fs. 23)

2)) MISION.

Aún cuando no fue claramente explicitada (visita ANEXO B) debe comprenderse que a grandes rasgos la misma contempla lo siguiente:

- Alistamiento permanente de sus efectivos para intervenir dentro del marco de la OTAN (específicamente en su flanco Norte, NORUEGA) (*) (▲).
- Planeamiento y ejecución de los ejercicios combinados contribuyentes al logro y mantenimiento del ALISTAMIENTO ANFIBIO (*)(▲).
- Actualización de las tácticas y técnicas anfibias (incluyendo el mantenimiento de la experiencia adquirida en la [illegible] mediante actividades en [illegible]

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- Mantenimiento del alistamiento para inmediata intervención (24 hs) en cualquier lugar de la OTAN de efectivos continados anfibios (45 Cdo. Gpo. RM – M COY RMLNC) (*) (información Holandesa y Británica).

- Mantenimiento de efectivos en MALTA (SALERNO COY del 41 Cdo. RM) destinado a la protección inmediata de los intereses británicos en el MEDITERRANEO. Se aprecia que complementa la acción de la RM embarcada en las unidades de la RN) (*).

- Aún cuando no figura, implícitamente se señala al Destacamento de la RM en las ISLAS MALVINAS, el que entra en la orgánica de los efectivos de la RM embarcados en la RN y aparentemente aspiran a ubicarlos en igual orgánica que los de MALTA, facilitando con éllo la rotación de personal bajo control de la RM (*).

3)) COMANDANTE ACTUAL.

El Comandante del COMMANDO FORCES es el MAJOR GENERAL Sir STUART PRINGLE (no utiliza iniciales de sus condecoraciones). Hace ya dos años que se desempeña en ese puesto; anteriormente estuvo a cargo de la Brigada y de uno o dos Batallones. Posee indudable prestigio ante sus subordinados (*) quienes se enorgullecen de tener en el Comando a un miembro de la nobleza. Su expresión es pausada y da la impresión de medir cuidadosamente todas sus expresiones. Solamente en una ocasión salió de su postura y fue al referirse a las relaciones con la ROYAL NAVY y al mantenimiento de la independencia por parte de la RM, recalcando que aún cuando sus oficiales no compartieran sus conceptos él continuaba pensando que era lo más adecuado para el futuro y el ejemplo de lo pasado. Aún cuando evadía cualquier concepto que involucrara opinión política esclareció que compartía el rigor e incluso el exceso en la lucha contra el terrorismo, tratando con éllo de efectuar un paralelo entre la situación en IRLANDA DEL NORTE y la ARGENTINA, con lo cual evidenció no tener más que información parcial de nuestro país (desconocía la existencia de lucha en TUCUMAN y pensaba que solamente había habido combate urbano).

NOTA: Esta es una síntesis de la impresión recibida del trato con el nombrado (Ver Agregado Nº 1 al ANEXO B).

4)) CONCLUSIONES RESPECTO DEL COMMANDO FORCES.

a)) Es una Unidad Operativa en permanente estado de Alistamiento constituída con soldados profesionales perfectamente adiestrados y equipados con buenos materiales.

b)) Las Unidades de Maniobra son teóricamente cuatro: los COMANDOS 40-41-42 y 45; no obstante, en la práctica, quedan reducidos como elemento anfibio ofensivo a dos: 40 y 42, porque sus compromisos hacen que el 45 esté equipado y preparado para combatir en NORUEGA y parte de sus efectivos atiendan y/o se entrenen en la BASE COY "CONDOR" de ESCOCIA, mientras que el 41 mantiene parte de su personal en MALTA y los restantes preparándose para

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intervenir en IRLANDA DEL NORTE.

c)) La Artillería de Apoyo está constituída por el 29 REGT RA (que pertenece al EJERCITO). No obstante, en la práctica, su personal está integrado con los RM, aún cuando no cuentan con la tradicional BOINA VERDE, pero sí tiene el derecho al uso del distintivo del COMMANDO FORCES. Esta sutíl diferencia es establecida por los RM en salvaguarda de su identidad que divide la vida en los cuarteles entre los elegidos (BOINA VERDE), los aceptados (Distintivo del COMMANDO FORCES) y el resto que alternativamente pueden ser merecedores de consideración o ignorancia, según las circunstancias (*). Posee este Regimiento (en la práctica un Batallón de Artillería) cañones británicos de 105 mm (105 mm Light Gun producidos por ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES) con un alcance de 17 km. organizado en dos Baterías de seis piezas cada una, que operan como secciones de tres piezas unidas a una CENTRAL DE DATOS (FACE/AWDATS fabricada por MARCONI SPACE & DEFENCES SYSTEMS. FACE= Field Artillery Computer Equipment. AWDATS= Artillery Weapon Data Transmissions System) y a un RADAR DE ARTILLERIA (ILLEGIBLE, producido por EMI ELECTRONICS LIMITED) que tiene capacidad contra morteros y dirige el fuego de la propia artillería. Cada una de las secciones puede destacar un OBSERVADOR ADELANTADO.

VER FIGURA 3 (fs. 24)

ACLARACIONES.

La orgánica de las Baterías fue explicada por el JEFE DE LA 29 RM/A (*) y confirmada con el diagrama del Batallón obrante en el despacho del Cte. 29RM.

(1) Estan previstos para subdividirse por grupos para el apoyo de cada una de las secciones, aún cuando son seis los previstos y sólo cuatro las secciones de cañones, incluyendo cada uno munición, cocina y sanidad.

(2) No fue posible determinar con claridad su orgánica interna pero sí que cuenta con un equipo FACE para centralizar al Batallón y almacenar blancos y un AMETS (Artillery Meteorological Information System).

(3) Es aparentemente una organización de entrenamiento y mantenimiento porque los equipos y el personal se encuentran distribuidos en los usuarios. Tienen personal alámbrico para el tendido de líneas complementario del sistema FACE/AWDATS.

(4) Es una Batería de la ARTILLERIA TERRITORIAL perteneciente a la RESERVA DE LA ROYAL ARTILLERY utilizada en el adiestramiento de reservistas y/o soldados "part-time"; no cuenta para la orgánica operativo del 29RM.

d)) La 59 Indep Cdo Son (-) es un Destacamento de Ingenieros con una organización conceptualmente similar a la prevista en

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las TABLAS P de nuestra I.M. Está subdividida en tantos equipos de combate (apoyo de Ingenieros) como Comandos tiene la Brigada (Cuatro). Se desconoce la orgánica de estos equipos pero se conoce que sus efectivos alcanzan 35 hombres y cuatro camiones de 3/4 Tn. con acoplados (*). Por otro lado tienen un Destacamento de Equipo en el cual centralizan las máquinas y para construcción de puentes (ambos tipos de materiales son helitransportables). De lo expuesto puede asumirse que la orgánica de los Ingenieros sería:

VER FIGURA 4 (fs. 25)

Es de destacar que durante la exposición del Jefe de la Fracción, éste exhibió un frondoso plan de actividades entre las cuales se visualizaba la afectación de la subunidad en las ejercitaciones de la BM y por otro lado las que debía realizar con el ROYAL ENGINEERS para el mantenimiento de las técnicas propias del arma.

e)) El CDO LOG REGT RM constituye una mezcla de aspectos operativos (similar en su concepción a nuestro B CEP) y de mantenimiento y recuperación de base (similar al ARSENAL de la BIMBA). Esta Unidad (Organización) está a cargo de un JEFE DE LA ROYAL ARTILLERY ORDNANCE CORPS (▲) y tiene su asiento en unas instalaciones de tipo industrial ubicadas en COYPOOL (PLYMOUTH), donde funcionan una serie de TALLERES ESPECIALIZADOS (automotores, electrónica, mecánica de precisión, armamento). De la conversación mantenida con los oficiales de esta Unidad puede deducirse el siguiente organigrama:

VER FIGURA 5 (fs. 26)

f)) El 3 CDO BDE AIR SQN RM tiene a su cargo la operación de los helicópteros asignados al COMANDO FORCES y del personal técnico correspondiente (incluyendo a los equipos de aeronaves). Está ubicado en las mismas instalaciones que el REGIMIENTO LOGISTICO razón esta que no permite diferenciar los elementos de apoyo técnico específicos de uno u otro organismo. Está a cargo de un Oficial de la RAF y quedó claro (*) que se encuentran en proceso de renovación de helicópteros (finalizarían a fines del 80). Mostraron una máquina preparada para trabajar en IRLANDA DEL NORTE que al equipamiento corriente (cohetes, iluminación, ametralladora y difusor) adicionaba un visor nocturno de importante dimensión (no infrarrojo).
El personal en general no tenía las mismas características formales del resto de las Unidades visitadas e incluso la exposición efectuada demostraba improvisación (circunstancia observada por el Cte. RM que indicó a su Ayudante algo al respecto) (*)

3) COMANDO ADIESTRAMIENTO (TRAINING GROUP).

a)) ORGANICA.

VER FIGURA 6 (fs. 27)

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2)) MISION.

No fue expicitada durante la visita (ver ANEXO B) pero implícitamente quedó establecido que es la de "CENTRALIZAR E IMPARTIR TODO EL ADIESTRAMIENTO REQUERIDO POR LA RN Y PARALELAMENTE ESTABLECER O DESARROLLAR LAS TECNICAS REQUERIDAS EN EL CUERPO".

3)) COMANDANTE ACTUAL.

a)) El Comandante del TRAINING GROUP es el MAJOR GENERAL P. I. SPURGEON y tiene su Comando establecido en EASTNEY, PORTSMOUTH. De personalidad introvertida, expresó con parquedad la orgánica de su fuerza y fue poco claro en las aclaraciones que formuló a requerimientos específicos relativos al SPECIAL BOAT SQUADRON y al TRAINING OFFICERS.

b)) El Comandante del RN POOLE, COLONEL J.C. HARDY MVO, es de personalidad extrovertida, de conversación fácil y afable. Hijo de un ex Comandante General de la RN, se expresa con claridad dobre los más diversos aspectos demostrando poseer una formación humanística poco común entre los ingleses. De la diversidad de temas conversados con él y su esposa surge que:

- La situación económica de los Oficiales y Suboficiales es bastante estrecha mientras están en actividad y mucho más penosa cuando pasan a retiro, si no obtienen un buen empleo (*)

- La retención del personal la logran haciando fácil vivir dentro de la comunidad (abaratando los servicios y facilitando el esparcimiento).

- Evidentemente solucionan los problemas económicos al salir a prestar servicios fuera del país (incluso concurriendo a IRLANDA DEL NORTE) y en consecuencia esa situación hace potable la idea de enviar personal del cuerpo a efectuar cursos en la Argentina.

- Los problemas más serios enfrentados en POOLE se derivan del mantenimiento del material (SBS) (ICCOY) que es ejecutado por personal de la RN (ROYAL NAVAL COY). Aceptándose que los SBS deterioraban su material en exceso en el entrenamiento pero asumiendo también que éste no era todo lo eficiente que debería ser ni se lo mantenía con créditos adecuados. El resto del material flotante (lanchas de distinto tipo) es antiguo pero de características tales que continúan siendo aptos para adiestramiento pese a su deficiente e insuficiente mantenimiento. Dió a entender que allí terminaban su vida útil en la ARMADA.

- Expuso claramente, al orillar temas políticos, que no se consideraba capaz de juzgar a un político como así también consideraba que un político jamás juzgaría su accionar profesional, aún cuando aceptaba que últi-

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mente los políticos tenían demasiada ingerencia en asuntos típicamente militares (compra de armamento, desarrollo de armas, etc).

- No dejó dudas en cuanto a que en su opinión los RM justificaban los posibles excesos que se pudieran cometer en la lucha contra el terrorismo y a título de disculpa ante nosotros, dijo que la Argentina era casi tan maltratada por la prensa como lo era Inglaterra misma en su lucha con los terroristas de IRLANDA DEL NORTE.

c)) El Comandante del COMMANDO TRAINING CENTRE (CTCRM) es el COLONEL D. L. BAILEY OBE, el que aparenta ser retraído y de expresión no muy clara (al intérprete oficial asignado le demandaba real trabajo interpretar los conceptos que emitía). Durante la visita acompañó permanentemente al JEIM y en ningún momento expresó concepto alguno que escapara al formalismo protocolar. Demostró contrariedad durante la explicación sobre las comunicaciones al formularse preguntas que no fueron contestadas satisfactoriamente por sus oficiales (preguntas referidas a aspectos técnicos del material que emplean). A diferencia de todos los demás Comandos visitados, no entregó presente alguno para nuestra IM.
En su Comando el agasajo fundamental corrió a cargo de los SERGEANT, quienes ofrecieron una copa en su alojamiento y entregaron al JEIM un recuerdo humorístico referido al Campeonato Mundial de Futbol, como recuerdo de su visita al alojamiento de los Instructores de LYMPSTONE.

4)) <u>CONCLUSIONES RESPECTO DEL TRAINING GROUP.</u>

a)) De todos los organismos de este Grupo fueron visitados los de POOLE y LYMPSTONE que son los más importantes y se encuentran equipados en forma satisfactoria. El último, cuenta con nuevas instalaciones especialmente concebidas y equipadas para la función que cumplen.

b)) El SPECIAL BOAT SQUADRON (SBS) es una unidad de lanchas especiales para incursores (posee el material y los patrones). Las características generales de las lanchas siguientes:

- Casco metálico reforzado (aluminio o similar).

- Motor fuera de borda (80/120 Hp) pata larga rebatible.

- Velocidad arriba de los 40 nudos.

- Capacidad de carga alrededor de los 1.200 kg. (1 Cpo. (9 hombres) patrón y tripulante artillero)

- Particularidades: posee dos bandas de goma que dan reserva de flotabilidad y sirven de asiento al personal el que debe ir equipado con botas y manos. Hay cinturones. Tienen tanques de combustible extras para aumentar autonomía (normalmente vacíos para mayor flotabilidad) y dispositivo para silenciar el motor.

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c)) LANDING CRAFT COY unidad de embarcaciones de desembarco, asignada al Centro para adiestrar patrones (TODOS LOS PATRONES SON RM) e impartir el adiestramiento básico anfibio a los reclutas. El mantenimiento del material de este Destacamento y los SBS corre por cuenta de personal naval agrupado en la ROYAL NAVAL COY.

d)) SHIPS DETACHMENT TRAINING es la parte del Centro especializada en reentrenar a los RM que son destacados a los buques de la RN para facilitar su actividad ulterior. También por este Destacamento pasan los que haciendo ya tiempo que están en los buques regresan para reactualizarse (especie de repatentamiento).

e)) Quizá lo más interesante de esta parte del TRAINING GROUP (POOLE RM) esté reducido al TRIALS and DEVELOPMENT TEAM, constituído por un reducido grupo de RM que están encargados de efectuar las pruebas a los materiales cuya incorporación al Cuerpo se prevé y/o desarrollar las técnicas (modificaciones) necesarias para el mejor aprovechamiento del material disponible. De la observación y conversaciones efectuadas surge que: (*)

- Todos los materiales que pudieran ser útiles al CUERPO son probados por este Grupo, el que es un profundo conocedor de las particularidades del empleo de la RM y que determina si los mismos son APTOS para el CUERPO.

- Esta aprobación inicial es básica para cualquier incorporación de material.

- También están encargados del desarrollo de las modificaciones sugeridas por las Unidades usuarias del material y/o de encontrar nueva aplicación a materiales disponibles en el CUERPO o en el comercio para aplicación en el uso civil.

- En general todos los componentes, sin perjuicio de sus capacidades como marines, disponen de habilidades manuales y/o conocimientos especializados que facilitan su tarea.

- El total de este Grupo, sin confirmar, estaría en los 15/20 hombres a cargo de un Mayor, entre los cuales revistarían algunos ex RM en calidad de civiles.

f)) En el COMMANDO TRAINING CENTRE (CTCRM), la RM ha desarrollado la infraestructura necesaria para la formación específica de todo su personal, todos los cuales reciben en un pié de igualdad similar preparación. La única diferencia está dada en la duración del adiestramiento: los más jóvenes (-20 años) realizan 36 semanas de adiestramiento y los mayores (+ 20 años) reciben 26 semanas de entrenamiento. Básicamente la diferencia consiste en la preparación física inicial que se supone no disponen los primeros, a los que paralelamente se los forma espiritualmente, utilizando técnicas graduales no empleadas con los mayores (*).

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g)) Debe entenderse que todo el adiestramiento de Oficiales, Suboficiales y Soldados es desarrollado en agrupaciones separadas pero que enfrentan similares exigencias (*).

h)) Las exigencias (básicas para aspirar a poseer la boina verde característica del CUERPO) son fundamentalmente de orden físico y de habilidad en el manejo del arma de dotación (fusil, pistola, pistola ametralladora, cuchillo) y requieren además una fuerte dósis de preparación mental (incentivo) para sobreponerse al esfuerzo continuado (*).

i)) No ocurre lo mismo en lo referente a preparación profesional (conocimiento generales de la profesión), los que se reducen a lo esencial y adecuado a situaciones tipo para el empleo de los medios. Se podría resumir el concepto de formación en: "HACER LA COSA BIEN, SIN INTERESAR EL POR QUE Y MENOS AUN EL FUNDAMENTO TEORICO", solución pragmática que busca obtener buenos combatientes (*).

j)) En todo el adiestramiento utilizan abundantes instructores y subinstructores cosa que les permite un aprovechamiento efectivo del tiempo. La formación de instructores y subinstructores merece una consideración especial y tienen una sección destinada única y exclusivamente a la formación de los mismos. Esta sección aprovecha las actividades del CENTRO para desarrollar su enseñanza, la que es fundamentalmente práctica. Los alumnos repiten sus prácticas, bajo control de instructores especiales, innumerable número de veces con lo cual se logra una mecanización y sistematización en la impartición de clases y aprovechamiento de ayudas de instrucción que llama la atención (*). SE PRESENCIARON CLASES EN DIFERENTES LUGARES DONDE DIFERENTES INSTRUCTORES REPETIAN Y USABAN PALABRAS, RECURSOS Y CHISTES SIMILARES.

k)) La parte asignada al entrenamiento de COMUNICACIONES está bajo la dirección de un Oficial de comunicaciones del EJERCITO y en la misma se imparte adiestramiento a los RM que eventualmente utilizaron materiales de comunicaciones o han sido asignados para cumplir servicios en subunidades del arma. No obstante eso, las comunicaciones no constituyen una rama dentro de la RM y menos aún se dispone de Oficiales preparados para ese fin (*) (A).
De la exposición formulada al JEM, cuyo objetivo era mostrar el nuevo equipamiento ICOM, se pueden extraer las siguientes conclusiones:

- La RM se encuentra en proceso de renovación de su material radioeléctrico, que estaría completado para fines de 1980 (*).

- Evidentemente la renovación de material se fundamenta (no lo señalaron específicamente) en el empleo de sus fuerzas, que requieren mayores potencias para cubrir los enlaces y el agregado de dispositivos para la seguridad de los mismos.

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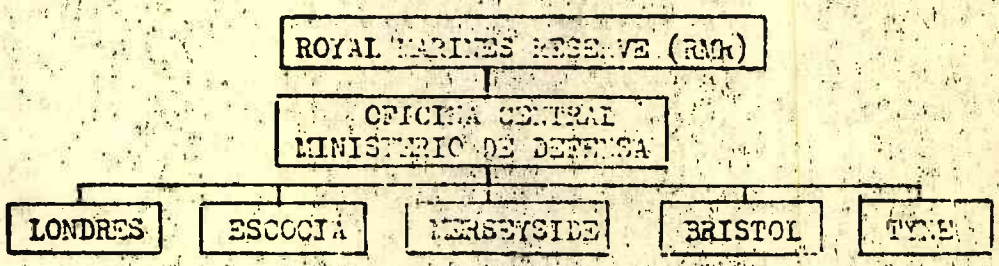
- Si bien su esquema no difiere del nuestro (PICIR) en lo conceptual, han simplificado la solución a los aspectos fundamentales descentralizando circuitos y ampliando los mismos a algo parecido a circuito de uso general.

- Los enlaces radioeléctricos llegan hasta el medio grupo (Pelotón de Fuego con el Jefe de Grupo), con equipos que doblan en potencia a los que la IM utiliza para cubrir el enlace Jefe Sección-Jefe Compañía. Esta solución, que evidentemente responde al probable empleo de la fuerza, presupone un alto número de circuitos (frecuencias), que entraña la posibilidad de interferencias no intencionales incluso con el enemigo y otorga un amplio campo para la acción ofensiva y defensiva de la GE del adversario. (PREGUNTAS EN ESTE SENTIDO FUERON CONTESTADAS Y HASTA MOSTRARON SORPRESA, QUIZA POR DESCONOCIMIENTO O POR LO OBVIO DE LA PREGUNTA).

- No utilizaron RR en la solución de sus problemas de comunicaciones y mantienen el uso de los enlaces alámbricos (más que nada en función de alternativa necesaria para los sistemas de transmisión de datos que da lugar a la utilización de ligazones alámbricas paralelas incluyendo dentro de estos teletipos a nivel de Batallón o Agrupación similar).

d) RESERVA DE LA IM BRITANICA (ROYAL MARINES RESERVE).

1)) ORGANIGRAMA.



2)) SINTESIS DE LA INFORMACION DISPONIBLE.

a)) Funciona con delegaciones de carácter permanente en cada una de las ciudades indicadas, desde las cuales mantiene contacto con los ex RM, actualizando permanentemente su ubicación (A).

b)) Paralelamente soluciona en parte los problemas de los ex RM (empleos, emergencias, etc) e indirectamente colaboran en funciones de reclutamiento para el CUERPO (reclutamiento directo, aún cuando el mismo se hace en forma conjunta con la RM) (*).

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ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

AGREGADURIA MILITAR GRAN BRETAÑA 73

2. ANALISIS DE LA ORGANIZACION PREVISTA PARA LAS UNIDADES (HASTA BATALLON DE TIRADORES).

a. CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES.

1) Aún cuando no se dispone de confirmación hay suficientes elementos de juicio como para deducir que entre las previsiones orgánicas y el cubrimiento real de las Unidades existe un déficit menor al 10% en lo relativo al personal (*).

2) Los materiales en uso se encuentran bien mantenidos aún cuando muestran signos de uso reiterado.(*).

3) Tienen problemas logísticos derivados de la escasez de recursos económicos, los que podrían afectar la eficiencia de algunas de sus unidades especializadas (SES, 45 CDO GPO AM) (*) (▲).

4) En cuanto al material aéreo, el mismo se halla en proceso de renovación y las máquinas mostradas (JUL 78) dan muestra de un uso intensivo (*) (▲).

b. COMPAÑIA DE TIRADORES (RIFLE COY).

1) ORGANIGRAMA.

VER FIGURA 7 (fs. 28)

2) ARMAMENTO.

a) ARMAS DE DOTACION INDIVIDUAL.

1)) PISTOLA.(Figura 8 - fs. 29).

La utilizan los Oficiales y Suboficiales Superiores que tienen a su cargo fracciones. Se observó que algunos Jefes y Sargentos portaban revólveres WEBLEY.

a)) Cantidad: 23/25.

2)) PISTOLA AMETRALLADORA. (Figura 9 - fs. 29).

En la Sala de Armas de la Compañía visitada se hallaban depositadas, perfectamente asignadas con nombres, alrededor de TREINTA (30) pistolas ametralladoras, por lo cual se supone igual distribución que para las pistolas.

a)) Cantidad: 23/25

3)) FUSIL. (Figura 10 - fs. 30).

La RN asigna fundamental importancia al adiestramiento en el tiro con fusil y mantiene en su orgánica al tirador especial (Sniper), los que son seleccionados no sólo por su habilidad

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AGREGADURIA (FOJA 14)

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sino teniendo en cuenta su carácter, recibiendo luego un adiestramiento especial en el tiro, que efectúan con alza de precisión. Se observó la existencia de aproximadamente que se diferencias de los restantes por su culata (apoya cara y empuñadura especial).

a)) Cantidad: 66/68.

b) ARMAS LIVIANAS DE APOYO.

1)) AMETRALLADORA DE PROPOSITO GENERAL. (Figura 11 - fs.31)

Cada GRUPO DE TIRADORES posee una (CPMG) ametralladora de propósitos generales a la que se adiciona una en poder del Pelotón de Compañía.

a)) Cantidad: (30).

2)) MISIL ANTITANQUE. (Figura 12 - fs.32).

La RM se encuentra en proceso de cambio de los CARL GUSTAV M2 por los MILAN (Missile d'Infanterie Léger Anti-char), de los cuales asigna UN (1) Lanzador por Grupo de Tiradores.

a)) Cantidad: (9).

b)) A título ilustrativo y teniendo en cuenta que la RM no ha finalizado la reposición de los CARL GUSTAV M2 en todas sus Unidades, se agregan (Figura 13 - fs.) sus características generales acotando que de las conversaciones mantenidas se deduce que los RM deposita mayor confianza en esta arma que en la de reemplazo, aparentemente porque se la considera más flexible en su empleo.

3) VEHICULOS. (Figura 14 - fs.34).

La Compañía de Tiradores dispone de (2) x ½ y (1) x 4 Tn. (4)

a) Jeep: ½ Tn 4x4 LAND ROVER, con capacidad para arrastrar un acoplado de ½ Tn. en todo terreno. Sus capacidades de badeo son improvisadas por la RM.

b) Camión: 4 Tn. 4x4 BEDFORD. Estos camiones arrastran acoplados de 3/4 y 1 Tn. en la RM, de Carga General o Agua.

4) TABLA RESUMEN PRINCIPALES DATOS.

PERSONAL									ARMAMENTO				VEHICULOS	
OFICIALES			SUBOFICIALES											
OF	TR	TOTAL OFS	OO	S/O	CORNETAS	TROPA	TOTAL SUBS	TOTAL						
5	114	119	Ø	5	7	11	96	119	25	6	10	9	2	2

DIRECCIÓN DE INTELIGENCIA DEL EJÉRCITO
75

o. COMPAÑIA APOYO (SUPPORT COY)

1) ORGANIGRAMA.

VER FIGURA 15 (fs.36)

2) PERSONAL.

COMPAÑIA APOYO	PERSONAL								
	INFORMACION			INTELIGENCIA					
	OF	TR	TOTAL	OF	OO	S/O	CBOS	TROPA	TOTAL
Peloton Compañia	1	10	11	0	1	1	6	3	11
Sec. Mor. 81	1	42	43	0	1	5	9	28	43
Sec. Atan	1	30	31	0	1	4	6	20	31
Sec. Ing	0	16	16	0	0	1	4	11	16
Sec. Expl.	1	22	23	0	1	4	6	12	23
Sec. Vig. Inf. Rdr	0	12	12	0	0	1	4	7	12
Total Ca. Apyo	4	132	136	0	4	16	35	81	136

3) ARMAMENTO.

COMPAÑIA APOYO	ARMAMENTO																	
	INDIV.					DOTACION												
	PISTOLA	PM MEI	FUSIL	FUSIL AMET.	AMET.	MOR 81	RIFLE C/C	RECHAZ. 106 mm	12,7 mm									
Peloton Compañia	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Sec Mor 81	6	9	28	-	-	6	7	-	-									
Sec Atan	5	6	20	-	-	-	-	6	-									
Sec Ing	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Sec Expl	1	11	12	6	6	-	-	-	-									
Sec Vig Inf Rdr.	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	3									
Total Ca. Apyo	15	42	81	6	6	6	7	6	3									

a) CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES.

1)) SECCION MORTEROS 81.

a)) MORTERO 81. (Figura 16 - fs.36).

b)) MORCOS (Mortar Computer System) (Figura 17 - fs.37).

Aún cuando no ha sido posible obtener el dato exacto de la asignación de las calculadoras, todo indica que se

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ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

asigna UNA (1) por Grupo y a nivel de CENTRAL DE TIRO no menos de TRES (3), lo que daría un nivel de SEIS (6) por Sección.

2)) SECCION ANTITANQUE.

Esta Sección, que anteriormente estaba dotada con SEIS (6) cañones sin retroceso de 120 mm WOMBAT, ha sido, en el transcurso del corriente año, armada con DOCE (12) misiles MILAN.

3)) SECCION VIGILANCIA INFANTERIA (RADAR).

Esta Sección ha sido equipada con los RADARES DE VIGILANCIA DE INFANTERIA ZB 298, en la cantidad de TRES (3) unidades cuyas características se detallan a continuación:

ZB 298 BATTLEFIELD SURVEILLANCE RADAR

The ZB 298 Battlefield Surveillance Radar has been developed and manufactured by Marconi-Elliott Avionic Systems to meet a UK Ministry of Defence requirement for a portable battlefield radar and has since been supplied to overseas customers. The radar can be transported by two persons and operated by one man to give an all weather, day and night ability to detect any significant movement on the battlefield. This includes the location and recognition of men singly or in groups, single or multiple vehicles and low flying aircraft. ZB 298 can also be used in a counter-insurgency role in keeping watch in sensitive areas, such as borders.

The radar can be used in mountainous border areas, particularly where the most numerous paths are only accessible on foot by siting the radar near the border. Similarly, in its peace-keeping role, warnings of possible troop redeployment can be used to avert the danger of further conflict.

ZB 298 comprises a portable radar head, tripod, operator's display unit, power supplies, headset and cables with a system weight of 79 lbs (35.8 kilograms). The system operates in the X-band with a pulse transmitted power of 2 kW and uses a flat antenna built as an integral part of the radar head.

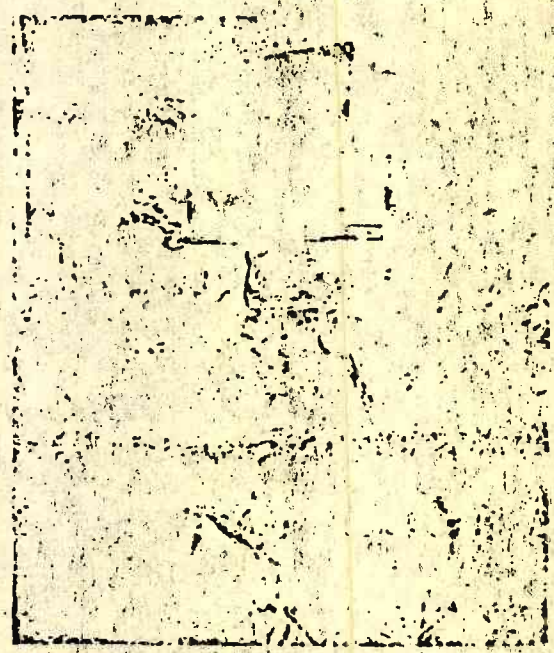
The equipment takes only 2½ minutes to set up and be fully operational. It is extremely simple to operate. The display unit which can be situated up to 65ft (20m) away from the radar head. Alternatively, ZB 298 can be mounted on a soft-skinned or armoured vehicle.

To find and identify a target the operator searches in range and bearing until the display shows the characteristic evidence of target presence. By moving the range marker over the target the range can be read off the numerical counters, and similarly the bearing can be found from the reading on the bearing control. With the training, the operator can distinguish the nature of the moving target from its distinctive Doppler signature.

Supporting equipment for ZB 298 includes a training simulator to give realistic training on the classroom.

DATA

Range, maximum: 10 000 metres
minimum: 50 metres
Azimuth coverage: 6,400 mils
Elevation coverage: ±355 mils
Range resolution: 25 metres
Azimuth resolution: 100 mils
Range accuracy: 25 metres
Azimuth accuracy: 13 mils



ZB298 in its vicinity role

Horizontal beamwidth: 6 mils
Vertical beamwidth: 20 mils
Manufacturer: Marconi Radar Division, Marconi Elliott Avionic Systems Ltd., Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, WD6 1RX.
Status: In service with the UK and other forces.

4) VEHICULOS.

COMPAÑIA APOYO	VEHICULOS				
	½ Tn	¾ Tn	4 Tn	5 Tn	
Peloton Compañía	1	1	2	3	-
Sec. Mor 81	8	8	-	-	-
Sec. ATAN	8	8	-	-	-
Sec. ING	1	1	1	1	-
Sec. Expl	6	-	-	-	-
Sec. Vig Inf 25r	4	4	-	-	-
Total Cía. Apyo		22	1	1	-

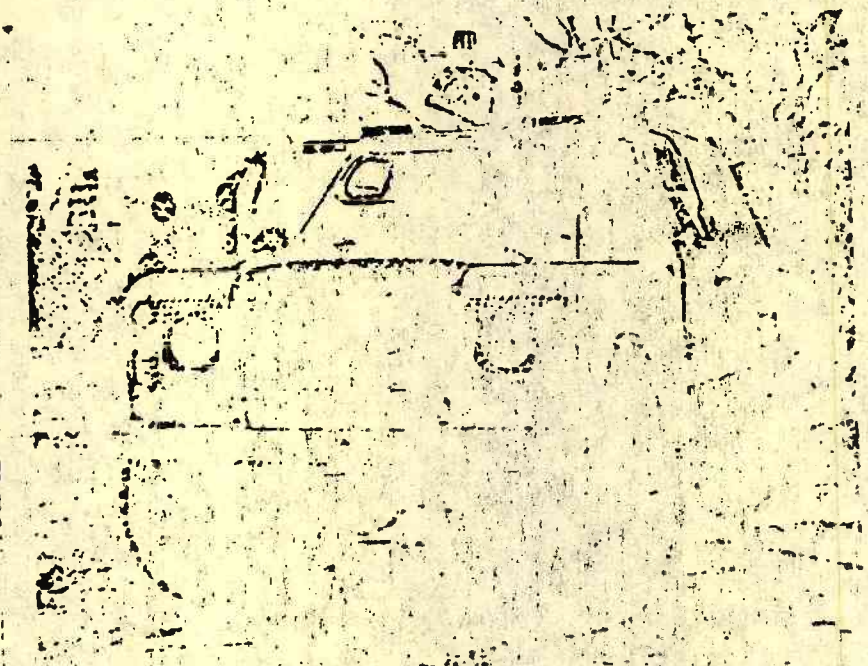
ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

PRECAUCIÓN 17 SECRETO

- Debe señalarse que se SECCION EXPLORACION, en circunstancias especiales (IRLANDA DEL NORTE) utiliza vehículos de ½ Tn. similares a los detallados:

Shorland Mk3 Armoured Car

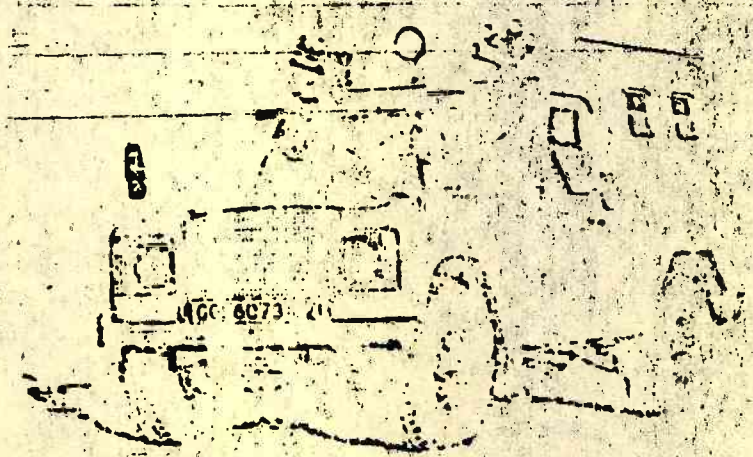
Este es un coche blindado para patrullas, basado en el Land-Rover. Lleva una dotación de tres hombres y sirve para patrullas de fronteras, escolta de convoys, y operaciones de policía y de seguridad interior.



Short Brothers Ltd
Airport Road
Belfast
Northern Ireland
BT3 9DZ

Shorland S2301 APC

Este es un vehículo proyectado para complementar el coche de patrulla y es un transporte rodado blindado de personal, que puede llevar ocho hombres.



Short Brothers Ltd
Airport Road
Belfast
Northern Ireland
BT3 9DZ

CONFIDENCIAL (78) SECRETO

3) ARMAMENTO.

Compañía Cdo y Ser	ARMAMENTO																		
	PISTOLA	PISTOLA AMETRALLADORA	FUSIL																
SEC CDO BATALLON	7	5	[illegible]																
Peloton Ca CDO y SER	3	3	7																
SEC MANT TM	2	4	13																
SEC SERVICIOS	7	32	52																
SEC COMUNICACIONES	5	2	30																
TOTAL CA CDO SER	24	51	109																
ACLARACIONES	(1)	(2)	(3)																

ACLARACIONES:

(1) JJ.OO y S.Of. armados con pistola

(2) Cbos. con pistola ametralladora.

(3) Soldados con fusil.

4) VEHICULOS.

CA CDO SER	VEHICULOS																		
SEC CDO BATALLON	7	7	1	1	-														
PEL CA CDO SER	1	1	1	1	-														
SEC MANT TM	1	1	2	2	-														
SEC SERVICIOS	2	1	3	3	1														
SEC COMUNICACIONES	6	6	1	1	-														
TOTAL CA CDO SER	17	16	8	8	1														
ACLARACIONES					(1)														

ACLARACIONES:

(1) Acoplado Aguatero de 1 Tn.

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ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

AGREGADURIA NAVAL IN GRAN BRETAÑA (1/61)

11..

d. COMPAÑIA COMANDO Y SERVICIOS (H Q COY).

1) ORGANIGRAMA.

VER FIGURA 18 (fs. 38)

2) PERSONAL.

Compañía Cdo y Ser	PERSONAL											
	OF	TR										
Sec Cdo BATALLON	5	12	17	3	2	2	3	7	17			
Peloton Cg. Cdo y Ser	2	11	13	-	2	1	3	7	13			
Sec MANT T.M	1	18	19	-	1	1	4	13	19			
Sec Servicios	7	94	101	-	7	10	32	52	101			
Sec Comunicaciones	1	46	47	-	1	4	12	30	47			
TOTAL Cg. Cdo Ser	16	181	37	3	13	18	54	10	11			
ACLARACIONES				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			

ACLARACIONES:

(1) Comprobada la presencia de TRES (3) Jefes en la orgánica de los Batallones.

(2) Comprobada la asignación de Oficiales.

(3) Asignados tentativamente adoptando la composición de que se mantiene la proporción de las restantes subunidades.

(4) Idem anterior.

(5) Idem anterior.

(6) Comprobado el total.

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ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

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e. BATALLON DE TIRADORES (CONTINUA).

1) ORGANIGRAMA.

VER FIGURA Nº (Nº 39)

2) TABLA RESUMEN PERSONAL, ARMAMENTO Y VEHICULOS.

BATALLON TIRADORES	PERSONAL								ARMAMENTO								VEHICULOS							
	INSTRUCCION			INTELIGENCIA																				
	OF	SO	TROP	OF	SO	C	CASCO TRC	TOTAL																
CA TIRADORES	5	114	119	0	5	7	14	196	201															
TOTAL CA TIRADORES	15	342	357	0	15	21	33	288	357															
CA APOYO	4	132	136	0	4	16	35	81	136															
CA C.S.S.T.R.	16	181	197	3	13	10	54	109	197															
TOTAL BATALLON	35	655	690	3	32	55	122	478	690															

3. MATERIALES Y EQUIPO NO CONVENCIONALES DE SU ANALISIS.

a. GENERALIDADES.

Al efectuarse el ANALISIS DE LA ORGANIZACION propuesta, en los rubros correspondientes a ARMAMENTO Y VEHICULOS sin ser considerados otros materiales y equipos de uso militar, cuya información son utilizados en otras Unidades normalizadas por la FUERZA, a continuación se detalla información sobre los considerados a esos elementos:

VER PAGINAS 20 A 39

b. INFORMACION SOBRE EQUIPOS.

1) CAÑON SIN RETROCESO - 106 mm M40A1.

Utilizado por la BI en su Unidad de Artillería.

2) 106 mm M27A1.

Utilizado en la Unidad de Artillería.

3) CENTAUR.

En período de prueba (B. Log. - Talleres). Aparentemente no necesitaría apoyo para el Cuerpo (No utilizado).

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ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

OPERACIONES NAVALES 27

4) AMPHIROLL.

Utilizado en el B. Log.. Se desconoce la cantidad / la ubicación en su orgánica. Aparentemente estaría ubicado en la fracción de RECUPERACION o MANTENIMIENTO.

5) CLASS 30 TRACKWAY.

Utilizado por la Ca. Ingenieros. Se desconoce su ubicación en la orgánica. Indicaron para realizar tareas en la playa.

6) EAGER BEAVER.

Utilizados en el B. Log. , presumiblemente en ARMAMENTOS. Se desconoce cantidad.

7) 57 mm INFANTRY ROCKET LAUNCHER.

Ubicado en el COMANDO, a nivel de Cía. Lanzadores. Se desconoce cantidad.

8) SIGNAL KIT PIROTECNICOS (26 mm).

Observado entre los materiales de la Ca. Reconocimiento. Se desconoce cantidad.

9) MEDIUM GRIDER BRIDGE.

Material recién recibido. Ubicado en la Ca. Ingenieros. Se desconoce cantidad. En proceso de adiestramiento de personal.

LONDRES, 28 de Julio de 1978.-

ESTRICTAMENTE [illegible]

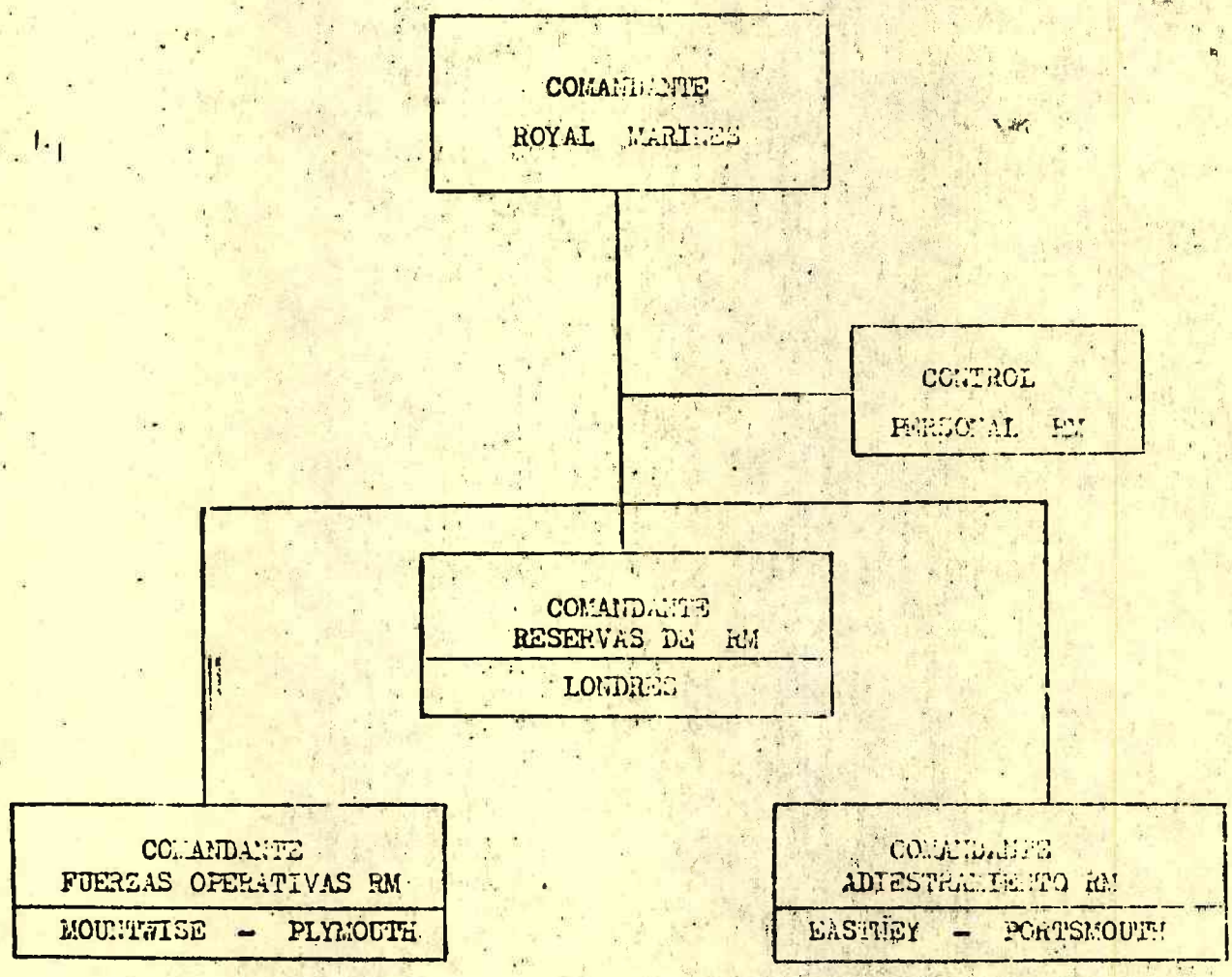
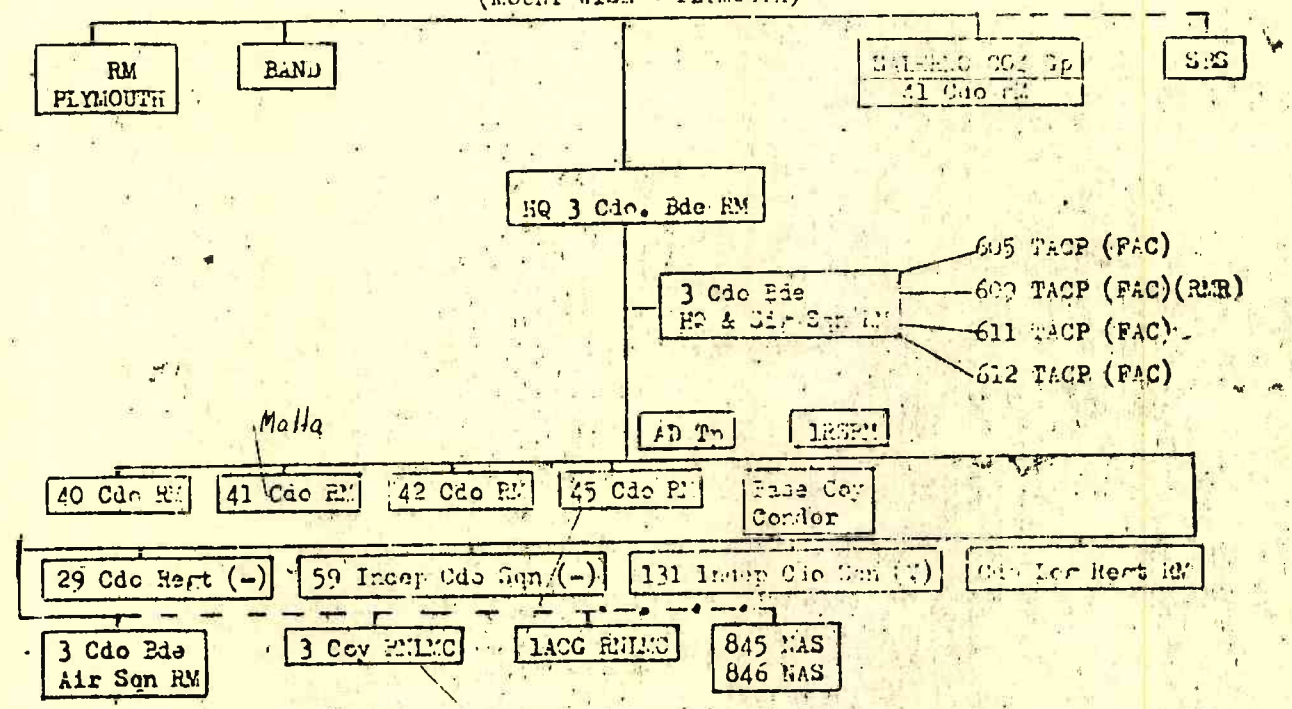


FIG 1

[illegible]

COMMANDO FORCES (CDO FORCES)

HQ CDO FORCES RM
(MOUNT WISE - PLYMOUTH)



REFERENCIAS:

_____ Directa

_ _ _ _ _ Comando directo cuando es necesario

_·_·_·_·_ Para Control cuando es necesario

29 Cdo Regt: Pertenece a la ROYAL ARTILLERY y es un Bat de Art de Campaña; conducción a cargo de un oficial RA.

3 Coy RNLMC,
1ACG RNLMC: Pertenecen a la IM HOLANDESA

59 Indep Cdo Sqn (-): Es una Ca Ing (-) del ROYAL ENGINEERS; conducción a cargo de un oficial del EJERCITO.

3 Cdo Bde Air Sqn RM: Es un Destacamento de Helicópteros piloteados por por pilotos de la RM., RN y RAF (máquinas de observación y transporte); conducción a cargo de oficial de la RAF

LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

SBS	Special Boat Squadron
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
FAC	Forward Air Controller
RMR	Royal Marines Reserve
AD Tp	Air Defence Troop
RSRM	Raiding Squadron Royal Marines
Cdo	Commando
Coy	Company
Sqn	Squadron
Regt	Regiment
Bde	Brigade
Log	Logistic
ACG	Amphibious Combat Group
RNLMC	Royal Netherlands Marine Corps
NAS	Naval Air Squadron
Trg	Training
TT	Technical Training

FIG 2

ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

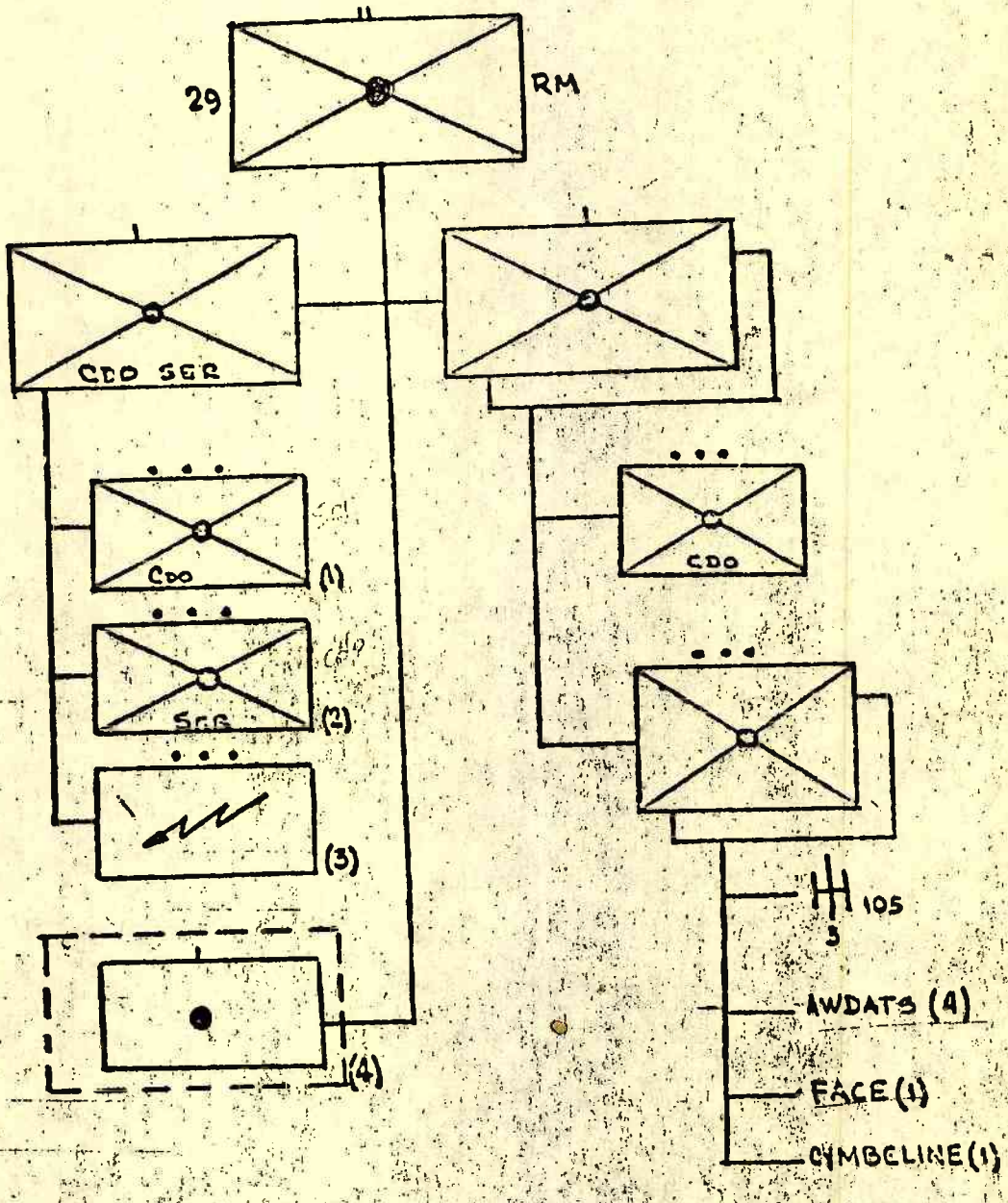


FIG 3

ESTRICTAMENTE [illegible] CONFIDENCIAL

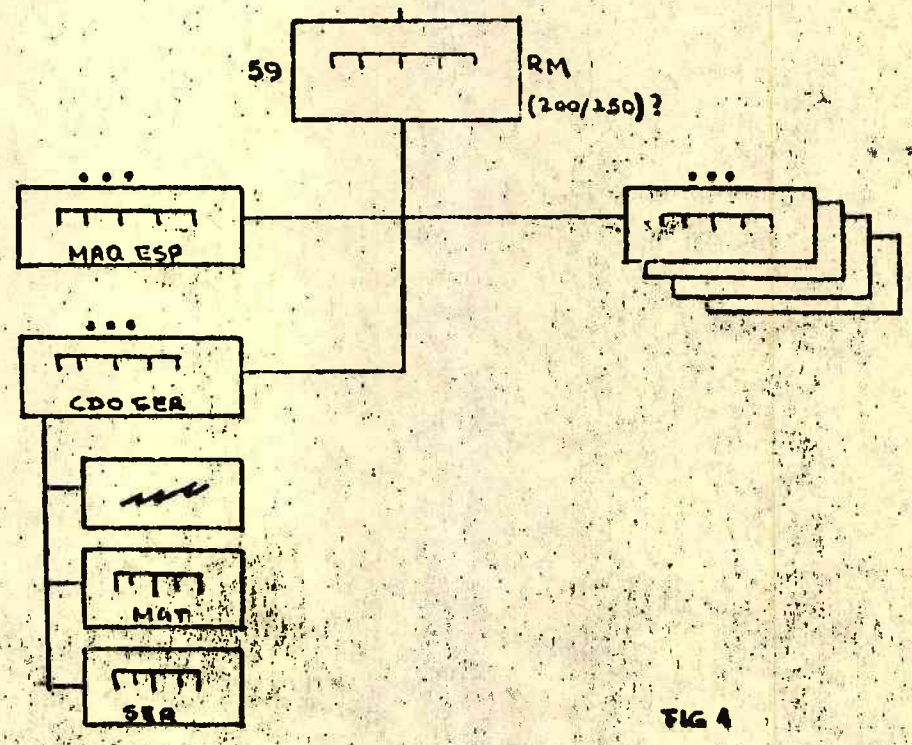


FIG 4

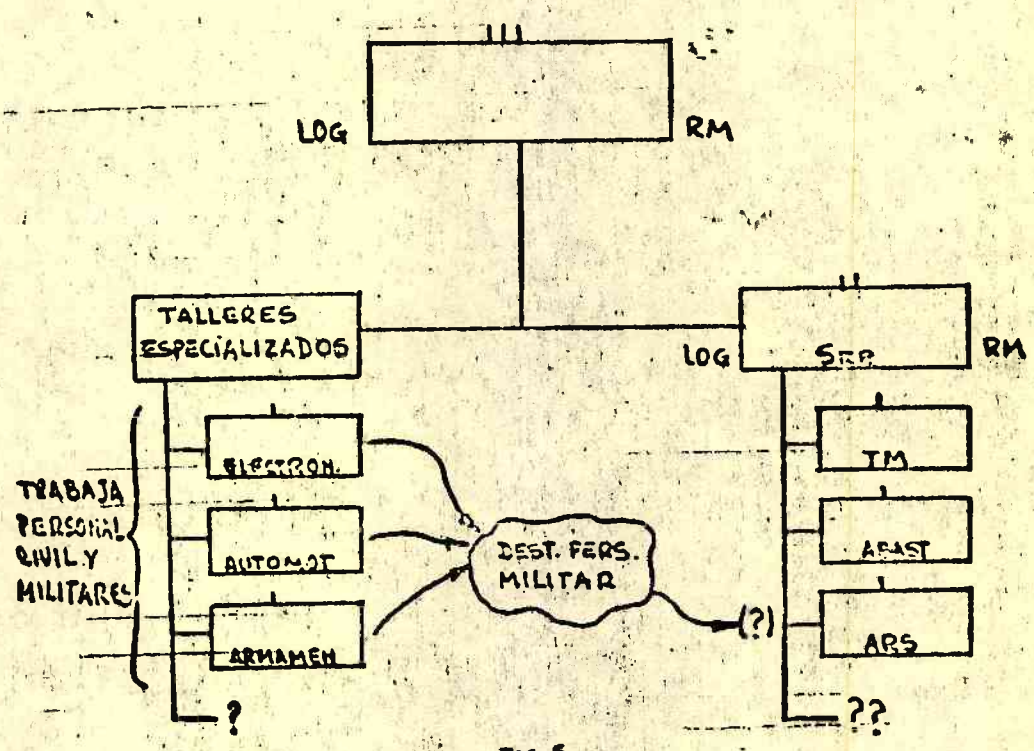
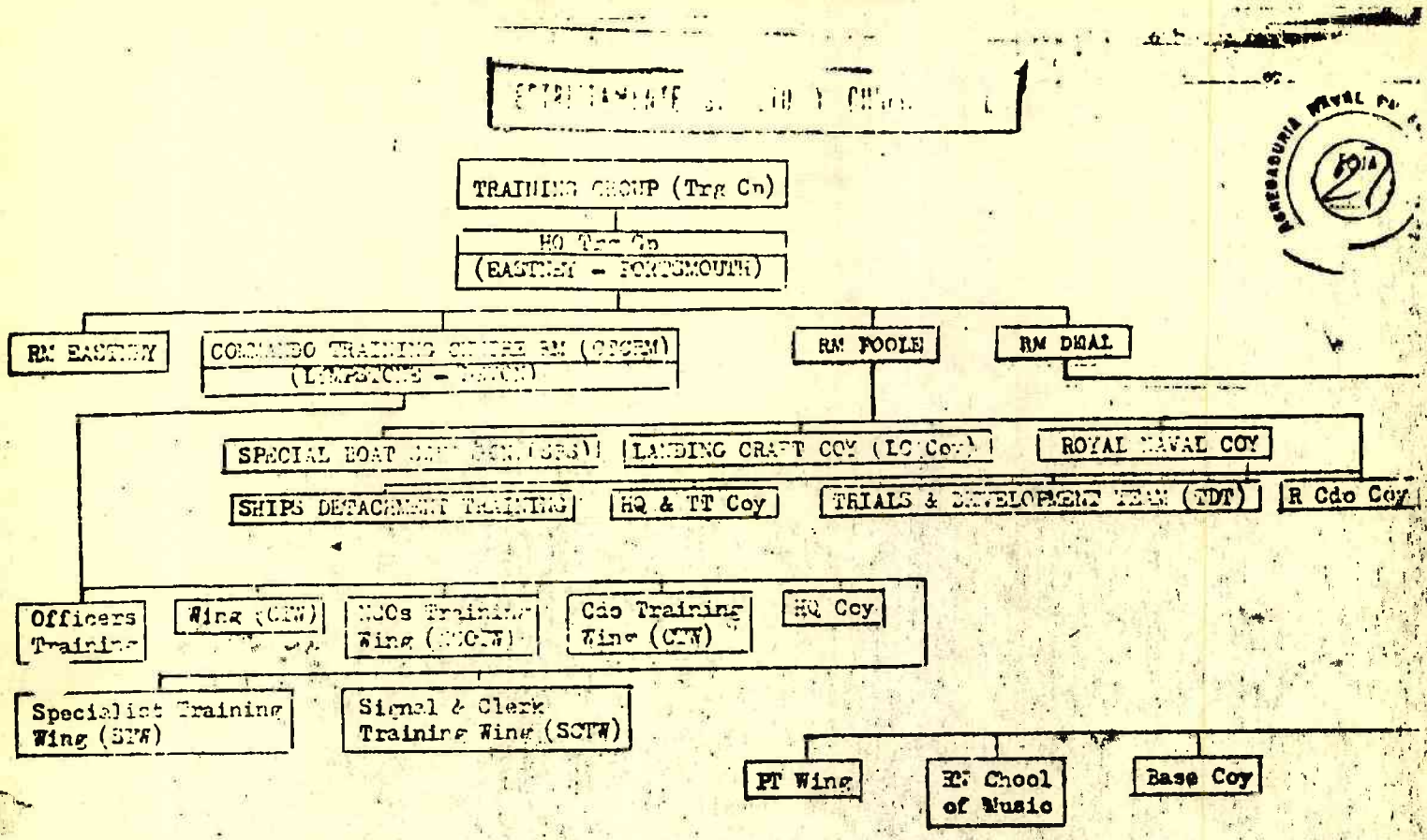

LOG
RM
TALLERES ESPECIALIZADOS
LOG
SRP
RM
ELECTRON.
AUTOMOT
ARMAMEN
?
TRABAJA PERSONAL CIVIL Y MILITARES
DEST. FERS. MILITAR
(?)
TM
APAST
ARS
??

FIG 5



LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

SBS	Special Boat Squadron
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
FAC	Forward Air Controller
RMR	Royal Marines Reserve
AD Tp	Air Defence Troop
RSRM	Raiding Squadron Royal Marines
Cdo	Commando
Coy	Company
Sqn	Squadron
Regt	Regiment
Bde	Brigade
Log	Logistic
~~BG~~	Amphibious Combat Group
RNMC	Royal Netherlands Marine Corps
NAS	Naval Air Squadron
Trg	Training
TT	Technical Trained

Fig 6

ESTRICTAMENTE SE... ... COMERCIAL

(28)

CoT12

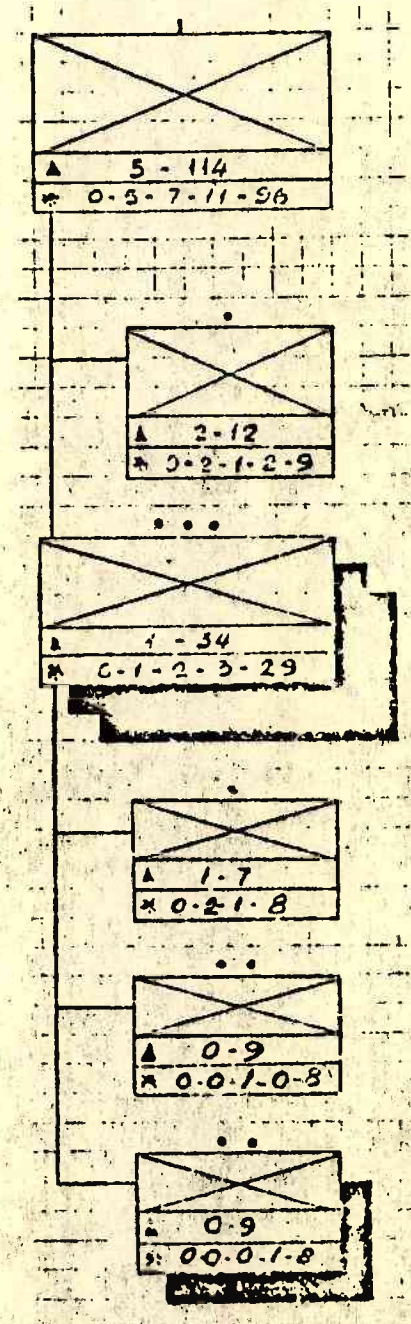
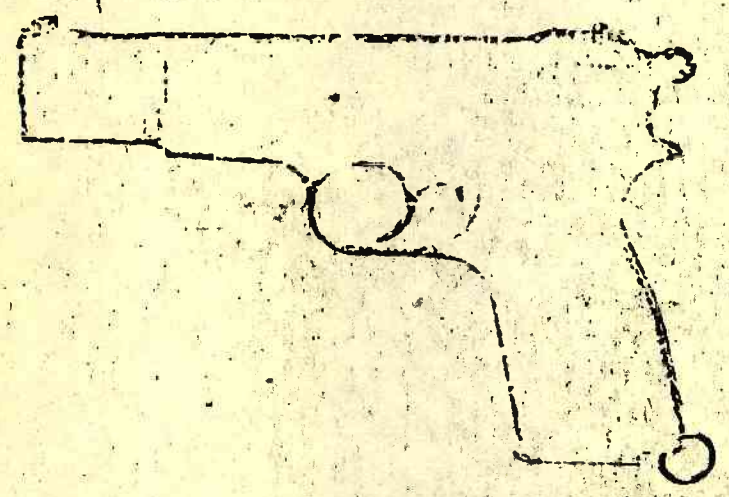


FIG 7

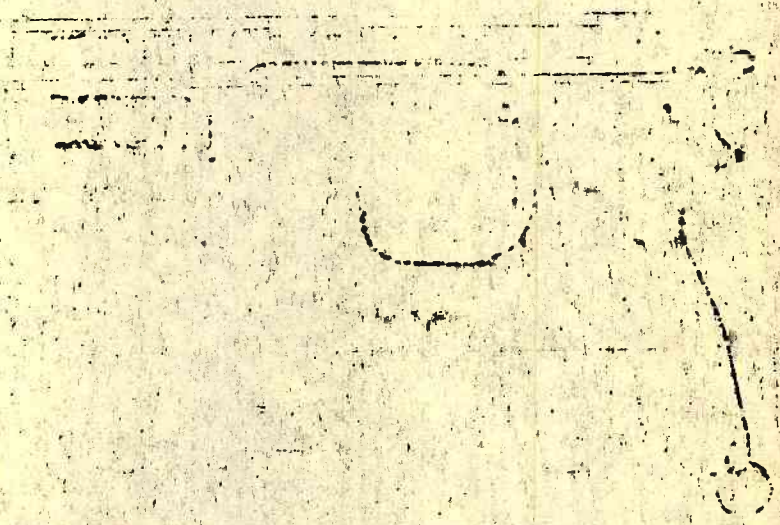
ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y CONFIDENCIAL

BROWNING FN 9mm HP No 2 Mark 1* PISTOL

This weapon is the same as the No 2 Mk 1 but uses the ejector and extractor of the No 1 Mk 1*. After the war a lightweight version was produced for tests in Canada, UK and USA. This had grooves cut in both sides of the slide to reduce weight. The Canadian 9mm FN Browning High Power pistol, together with Belgian pistols as used by the British Army, Canada and Australia. The necessary spare parts are still made by the Long Branch Arsenal at Ontario.



Browning FN 9mm HP No 1 Mk 1 pistol (RSAF)*



Browning FN 9mm HP No 2 Mk 1 pistol, originally sighted by using light materials and cutting away unnecessary metal (RSAF)*

FIG 8

9mm L34A1 SUB-MACHINE GUN

This is the silenced version of the L2A3 SMG used by Infantry Battalions in the British Army. The commercial version is the Patchett Sterling Mk V SMG.

The bore of the barrel has seventy two radial holes drilled through it, allowing some of the propellant gas to escape and thus reduce the muzzle velocity of the bullet.

The gases which pass through the radial holes in the barrel enter a diffuser tube. This has a series of holes bored through it, and the gases pass into an expansion chamber. They emerge from this and are contained in the barrel casing. Eventually they escape forward through the barrel supporting plate and return to the barrel. The barrel casing is extended forward of the [illegible] and fitted with a [illegible] which passes down the centre of the barrel. The gases following behind are given a swirling action by the diffuser. The gases which have already passed the bullet are directed back by the end cap and merge with the gases coming forward through the diffuser. The result of this action is to ensure that the gas velocity on leaving the weapon is low.

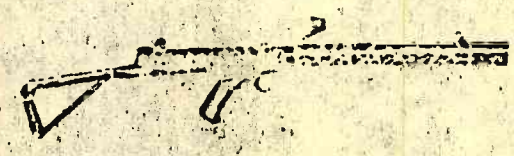
As the rate of gas flow is reduced it is necessary to have a lightened bolt and only a single return spring to enable the blowback action to function efficiently.

DATA
Cartridge: 9mm x 19
Method of operation: Blowback
Method of locking: Rid
Method of feed: 34-round box magazine
Method of fire: Selective

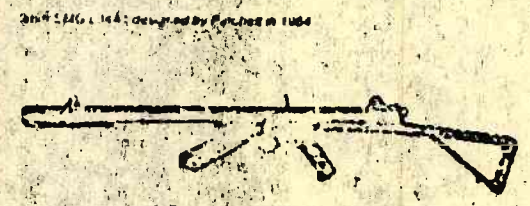
WEIGHTS
Gun, empty: 3.5kg
Magazine, empty: 0.2kg
Magazine, loaded: 0.7kg
Gun, loaded: 4.3kg
Bolt: 0.5kg
Trigger pull: 2.5kg

LENGTHS
Gun, stock extended: 864mm
Gun, stock folded: 660mm
Barrel: 196mm

MECHANICAL FEATURES
Barrel: Rifling: 6 grooves, RH 1 turn in 250mm
Cooling: Air
Sights: Foresight: Blade
Rearsight: Flip aperture
Graduation: [illegible]



9mm L34A1 designed by Patchett in 1954



9mm Patchett Sterling Mk 5 silenced SMG. This is the commercial version manufactured at Dieppe for export.

Sighting: Elevation: Foresight screws in and out
Lever: Foresight on dovetail
Sight radius: 521mm

FIRING CHARACTERISTICS
Muzzle velocity: 293 310m/sec
Muzzle energy: 340 [illegible] ft/lb
Rate of fire: Cyclic: 525-565 rounds/min
Automatic: 102 rounds/min
SS: 45 rounds/min
Range: maximum effective: 150metres

Manufacture: [illegible] the L2A3 and the L34A1 were made by Sterling Armaments Co [illegible] the L2A3 was manufactured at the Royal Ordnance Factory, Nottingham. The Sterling Mk 4 and the Patchett Sterling Mk 5 are currently manufactured at Dieppe. The Canadian Small Arms Company [illegible] Sterling. The gun is also manufactured in India.

Status: The L2A3 and the L34A1 are in current service with the British Army. The Sterling Mk 4 and Mk 5 are sold abroad on a considerable scale, with 28 countries in all purchasing the gun in varying quantities. The principal purchasers have been India - who now manufactures under licence - Malaysia, Tanzania and Ghana. Nigeria and Libya have also purchased considerable quantities.

FIG 9

ENTRAINEMENT SECRET

7.62mm L1A1 RIFLE

When the 7.62mm cartridge was adopted as a NATO standard it was decided that the British Army should adopt the FN FAL rifle. This had been developed initially to fire the 7.92mm Mauser cartridge and was well capable of using the more powerful 7.62mm × 51 NATO round.

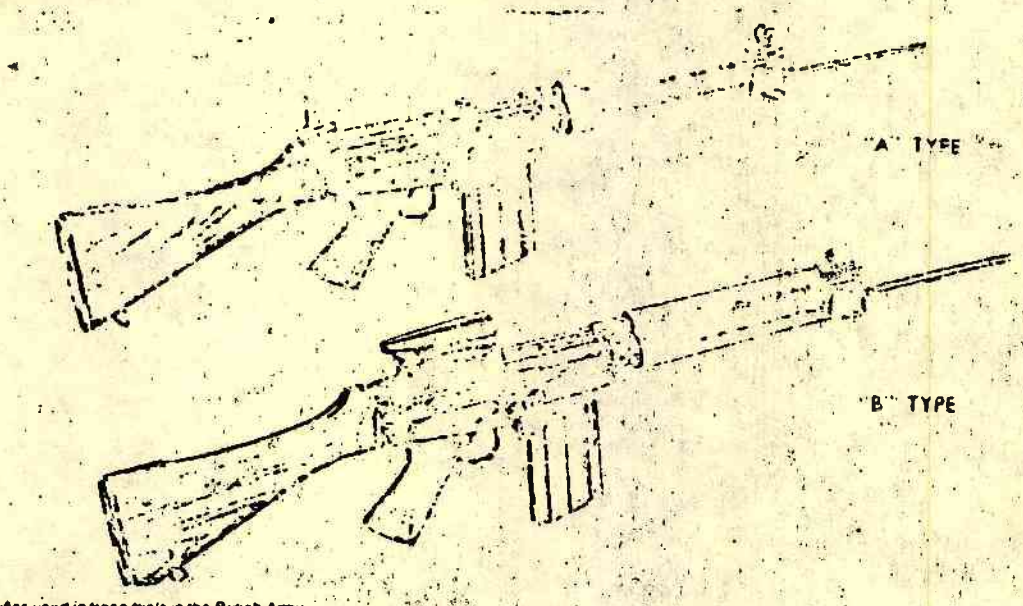
The initial weapon from FN had been taken on troop trials in 1955 and there were two types of rifle known initially as types 'A' and 'B' and later as the X6E1, and X6E2. The type 'B' rifle had the first magnification optical sight of the EM1 and EM2. This had an inverted pointer to be used for ranges up to 200yds and two range lines for 400 and 600yds, etched on the lens inside the sight. The type B rifle could be loaded only by inserting a loaded magazine, the magazine could not be topped up on the gun. The type 'A' had a breech charger guide and an opening in the breech cover to permit topping up or loading without removing the magazine from the gun. The cartridges were held in a horseshoe-type clip. The type 'A' rifle had a leaf aperture back sight. Both of the rifles fired the standard NATO 7.62mm cartridge at either automatic or single shot and both had the flash eliminator integral with the bayonet. A holding open device was incorporated. The rear projection on the magazine platform engaged a stud and forced up a pillar to arrest the bolt.

The X8E5 was also subject to troop trials. It differed from the E1 and E2 in having a modified firing pin.

The X8 rifle was used against the Mau-Mau in Kenya and, as a result of information received from troop trials, the weapons were modified to the full acceptance of the L1A1 rifle. The action is generally similar to that of the FN FAL rifle.

DATA (X8 Rifle)
Cartridge: 7.62mm × 51
Method of operation: Gas
Method of locking: Tilting block
Method of fire: Selective
Method of feed: Type A. Clip loading into the 20-round box magazine.
Type B. Magazine loading

WEIGHTS
Rifle type 'A' no magazine: 4.05kg
Rifle type 'B' no magazine: 4.14kg
Magazine empty: 2.49g
Magazine loaded: 7.1kg
Rifle type 'A' with full magazine: 4.76kg
Rifle type 'B' with full magazine: 4.86kg



Experimental FN rifles used in troop trials in the British Army

LENGTH
Rifle: 1,054mm
Barrel: 533mm

MECHANICAL FEATURES
Barrel: Rifling, 4 grooves, RH, 1 turn in 220mm
Sights: Unit magnification: (Type B)
Graduations: 200, 400, 600yds (184, 369, 554 metres)
Zeroing: External controls
Iron: Type A
Foresight: Cylindrical post
Rearsight: Aperture
Zeroing: Elevation. Foresight, 1 click = 4in at 100yds (101mm at 90 metres)
Line. Rearsight moves in dovetail

FIRING CHARACTERISTICS
Muzzle velocity: 853 metres sec
Muzzle energy: 340mkg
Recoil energy: 1.66mkg
Chamber pressure: 3,465kg cm²
Rate of fire: Cyclic: 650-700 rounds/min
Automatic: 80 rounds/min
SS: 40 rounds/min
Range, maximum effective: 800 metres

DATA (L1A1 rifle)
Cartridge: 7.62mm × 51
Method of operation: Gas
Method of locking: Tilting block
Method of fire: Single shots
Method of feed: 20-round box magazine

WEIGHTS
Weight, rifle only: 4.3kg
Weight, rifle and full magazine: 5kg
Magazine, empty: 25g
Magazine, full: 738g

LENGTHS
Rifle alone: 1,143mm
Barrel: 554mm

MECHANICAL FEATURES
Barrel: Regulator: Exhaust to atmosphere type
Rifling: 6 grooves RH 1 turn in 305mm
Cooling: Air
Sights: Foresight: Tritux
Rearsight: Apertures
Graduation: 200 to 600 yards (183-549m)
Zeroing
Sight radius: 554mm

Sight Unit Infantry Tritux (SUIT) may be fitted

FIRING CHARACTERISTICS
Muzzle velocity: 853metres sec
Muzzle energy: 325mkg
Recoil energy: 1.65mkg
Chamber pressure: 3,465kg cm²
Rate of fire: Semi-automatic: 40 rounds/min
Range, maximum effective: 600m with SUIT
Manufacturer: Royal Ordnance Factory, Fazakerley. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, Middlesex
Status: No longer manufactured. In service with British forces

The British Army ended the Second World War with the Vickers MG Mk 1 as its sustained fire weapon and the Bren Gun as its LMG. Both guns used the .303 in cartridge – the Vickers firing the Mk 8Z and the Bren the Mk 7.

For several years there was a concentration of effort on the .280 cartridge – or 7mm Mk 1Z as it was eventually called – as a universal round for the infantry. It was intended to cover this range in the rifle, automatic rifle, the pistol, SMG, rifle and LMG and to feed the new sustained fire machine gun known as the Taden, designed by Turpin at Enfield.

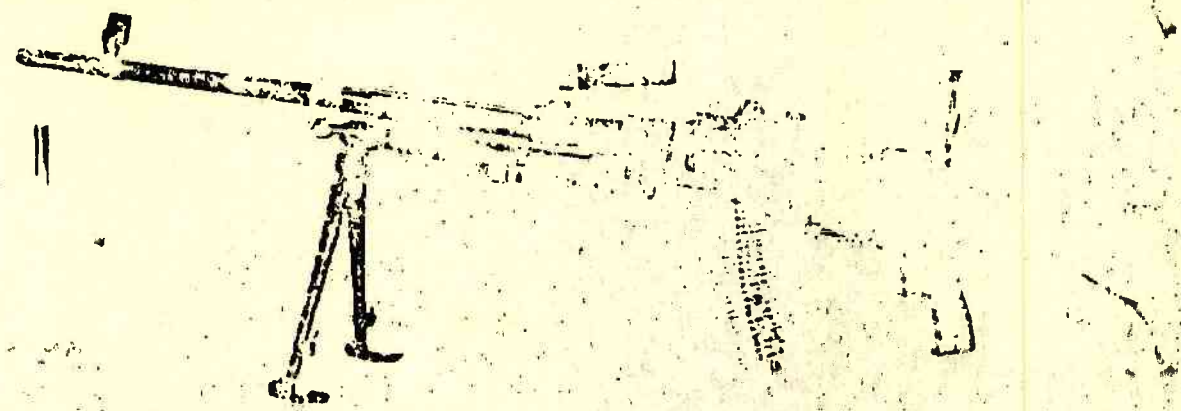
With the demise of the .280 project in 1952 and the subsequent NATO standardisation on the 7.62mm round, the Taden was scrapped and a series of sustained fire machine guns was developed using the NATO cartridge. The final design was the X11E2. This was basically a Bren gun converted to belt feed with the piston operating the feed mechanism. The weapon had a quick change barrel and was produced by the Design and Development Department of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. There was a good degree of co-operation between Enfield and the School of Infantry and the weapon went some way to meeting the users' requirement. The long barrel and the accompanying long sight radius produced accurate fire but – as was subsequently revealed – the feed system which

A pre-tendency trial was held on the future GPMG of the British Army was held at Enfield between 24 April and 30 May 1957. The contenders were:

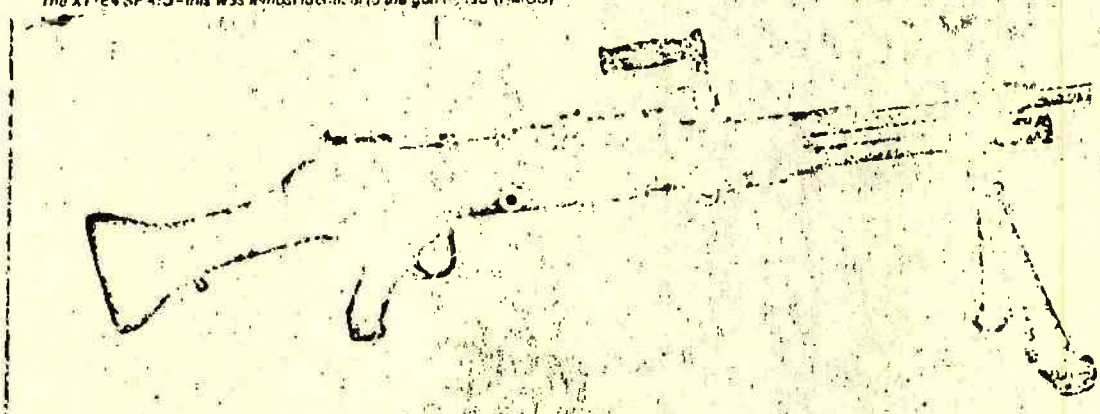
7.62mm SFMG X11E2 UK
7.62mm MAG manufactured by FN in Belgium
.30 M60 USA
7.62mm Madsen Saetter Denmark.
7.62mm AA 52, France.
7.62mm SIG MG 55-2, Switzerland.
7.62mm SIG MG 710-3, Switzerland.
7.62mm L4 Control, UK.

Each gun was provided with a tripod and a bipod, and two spare barrels. The FN MAG had a heavy barrel.

The trial consisted of examination, functioning at single shots with re-appointed and full-automatic fire, marching and endurance test. Representative firing tests under various conditions of temperature and rainfall were also carried out. None of the weapons behaved really well. The FN was considered best and the X11E2 next. In July further preliminary trials



The X11E4 SFMG – this was almost identical to the gun to feed (RMCS)



L7A1 – heavy barrel. This can be identified by the flutes on the upper surface of the barrel (RMCS)

firings were carried out by the School of Infantry at Netheravon. The trial was designed to test (a) reliability of functioning and (b) accuracy in both MMG and LMG roles.

The X11E2 was considered the best gun on the occasion followed by the FN MAG. In October 1957 FN supplied a weapon for further tests at Enfield and in January 1958 further trials were conducted. By the Autumn of 1958 the War Office decided to abandon the Enfield design and concentrate on the FN model.

Almost immediately the FN barrel showed it was inadequate for sustained fire and in December 1958 FN were asked to develop a heavy barrel with a stellite liner. Whilst this was being done further tests showed piston bounce and the possibility of firing with an unlocked breech. Initially it was the piston and locking lever design was modified. This led initially to a high rate of piston failure and further re-design was carried out which led to successful trials in October 1960. At the same time the heavy barrel was accepted and a succession of Troop Trials were carried out in the UK, Middle East and Far East. It is perhaps significant that there was a preference expressed in the Far East for the lighter, magazine-fed Bren rather than the heavy belt fed GPMG. The Final Acceptance of the gun took place at a meeting held in Northumberland House on 11 July 1961. An order for 1,500 guns was placed with FN on 1 November 1961 and the last of these was delivered in February 1962. Towards the end of 1963 RSAF Enfield started production.

It was intended that the gun fitted with a light barrel and fired off its tripod should be able to give accurate and effective fire at 730m. When fitted with the stellite-lined heavy barrel and fired from a tripod it was required to give sustained effective fire up to 1,830m and harassing fire out to 2,740m. Unfortunately the production stellite lined barrel was shown to fail after prolonged firing. This was known to be due to the manufacturer's inability to maintain the very close tolerances required. The liner was an interference fit and after a while gas from the end of the inner found its way back between the liner and the steel barrel and eventually cracked the barrel at the end of the stress raising angle at the thin section in front of the chamber. The stellite liner was abandoned when success was in sight and it was decided to chrome plate all barrels. For the sustained fire role concerned in keeping a gun to be kept at Company HQ enabling any selected gun to produce sustained fire. The conversion kit consists of:

Mounting Tripod 7.62mm MG L4A1. Sight unit C2 and accessories. Buffer recoil 7.62mm MG Mk 1. Barrels – 2. Aiming post, lamp and accessories. Spare return spring. Holdalls.

This enables the gun to register and record engaged targets which can then subsequently be re-engaged without further ranging under conditions of darkness, smoke or fog.

The gun was accepted in 1961 as the GPMG 7.62mm X15E2 on tripod X2E2. In service it was known initially as the L7A1 and after certain changes were found to be necessary these were incorporated and the designation changed to L7A2. The other changes were:

(1) Fitting two bolts on the body. This was found necessary to ensure that when the bolt was brought to rest by the recoil spring it would be caught and held by the sear and should not spring back ahead.
(2) Fitting two part cartridge guide to body to align cartridge with the cartridge seating when it is chambered.
(3) Fitting a flap and gallows to the left of the gun for use in the close quarter role.

There were over 50 minor changes amounting to twelve in all and dealing with a variety of small points such as changing the carrying handle, screwed instead of brazed and changing the rear feed pawl for the M13 link.

The functioning of the L7A2 is indistinguishable from that of the FN MAG.

DATA (L7A2)
Cartridge: 7.62mm NATO
Method of operation: Gas
Method of locking: Rising and falling lever
Method of feed: Belt
Method of fire: Automatic

WEIGHTS
Gun in LMG role: 10.9kg
Barrel: 2.72kg
Ammunition (100 rounds linked): 2.95kg
Water, spare parts and tools: 1.02kg
Trigger pull: 1.6 to 3.6kg

LENGTHS
LMG: 1,219mm
SFMG: 1,043mm
Barrel: (includes 5cm overhang of carrying handle)
With flash hider: 671mm
Without flash hider: 547mm

MECHANICAL FEATURES
Barrel: Regulator: Gas-operated piston type, 10 positions.
Rifling: 4 grooves, RH, 1 turn in 30 inches
Cooling: Air. Quick change
Sights: Foresight: Blade
Rearsight: Aperture
Graduation: 200 to 1,000 metres by 100 metre increments, 800 to 1,800 metres by 50 metre increments.

Zeroing: Elevation: Screw type graduated to 2,000 metres
steps. Line: Move to weight bearing metal tail
Sight radius: LMG rear (sight down), 63.5mm. SFMG rear (sight up) 787mm

FIRING CHARACTERISTICS
Muzzle velocity: 838m.sec
Muzzle energy: 334mkp
Chamber pressure: 3,465kg cm²
Rate of fire: Cyclic: 750-1,000 rounds min
Operational normal; LMG rate 25 rounds

Operational drop
rounds min

Manufacturer:
Status

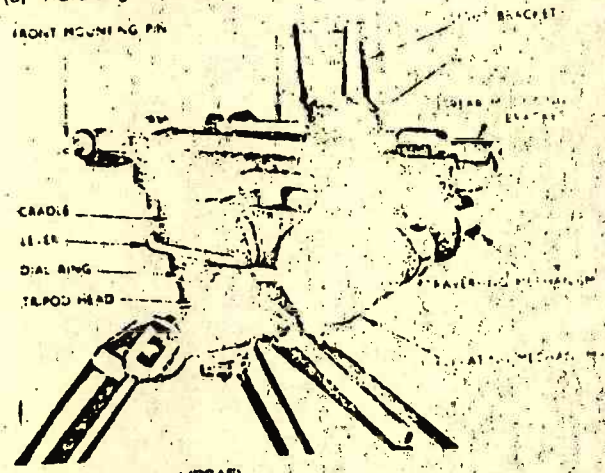
L7A2 GPMG in the sustained fire role on tripod mounting 7.62mm MG L3A1 (RMCS)

GPMG BUFFERED TRIPOD MOUNTING

To provide a strong and stable yet small and light mounting for the L7 GPMG the Tripod Mounting, 7.62mm MG, L4A1 was developed at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. Details of this mounting are given below; but it should be noted that the RSAF have now produced basically similar mountings adapted for use with a wide variety of other machine guns.

The mounting incorporates its own recoil buffer unit, permitting all round traverse and has a quick release mechanism allowing free traverse, elevation and depression.

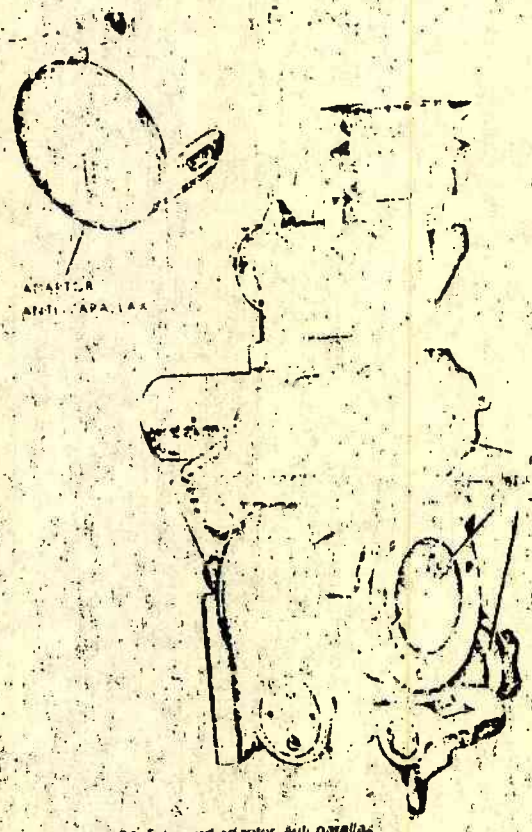
(a) Three legs – two short, one long
(b) Tripod head
(c) Cradle and recoil unit
(d) Elevating mechanism
(e) Traversing mechanism.



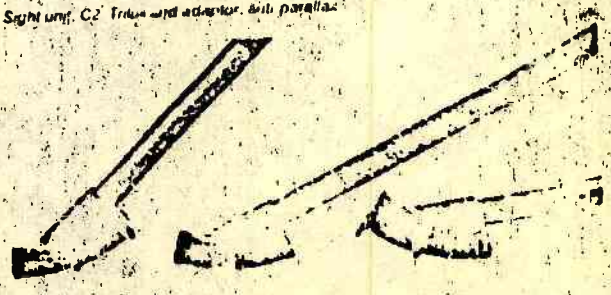
The cradle and recoil unit (RSAF)

The three tubular legs support the tripod head. At the foot each leg has a shoe to give an improved ground grip. Each leg is locked by a cam lever which when pushed inwards secures the leg in any desired position. When the locking levers are pulled outwards the clutch faces are forced out by coil springs and the leg is free. The tripod can be set to 'high' or 'low' and these settings are notched on the legs and on the tripod head at the junction of the clutches. There are three lugs on the tripod head to take legs. The dial ring is held in position by friction and can be rotated by hand. It has a traverse scale of 0-3,200 mils in each direction with graduations every 250 mils, numbered every 1,000 mils. The indicator moves with the head and a line on it indicates the traverse on the scale. The cradle and recoil unit is

This illustration shows the contour of the tripod feet, which ensures maximum anchorage on all types of ground from all tripod heights (RSAF).



Sight unit, C2 Trilux and adaptor, anti parallax



mounted on the tripod head. The cradle is attached to the tripod head by a ball joint which can be locked; when free it allows 600 mils elevation and all round traverse. The gun is secured to the recoil unit by front and rear

by sealed in beta sources, using Tritium gas, which lose half their brightness in 10 years.

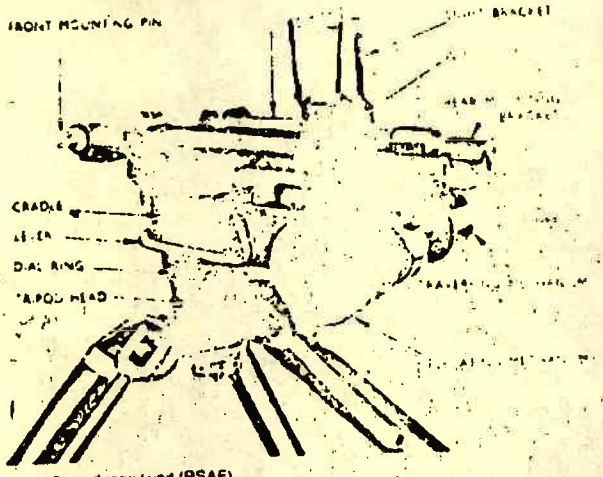
When the L7 machine gun is used on the tripod the butt is removed and the recoil buffer is employed in its place. This carries out the same function

GPMG BUFFERED TRIPOD MOUNTING [illegible]

To provide a [illegible] for the [illegible] GPMG the Tripod Mounting, 7.62mm, L4A1 was developed at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. Details of this mounting are given below, but it should be noted that the RSAF have now produced commercially similar mountings adapted for use with a wide variety of other machine guns.

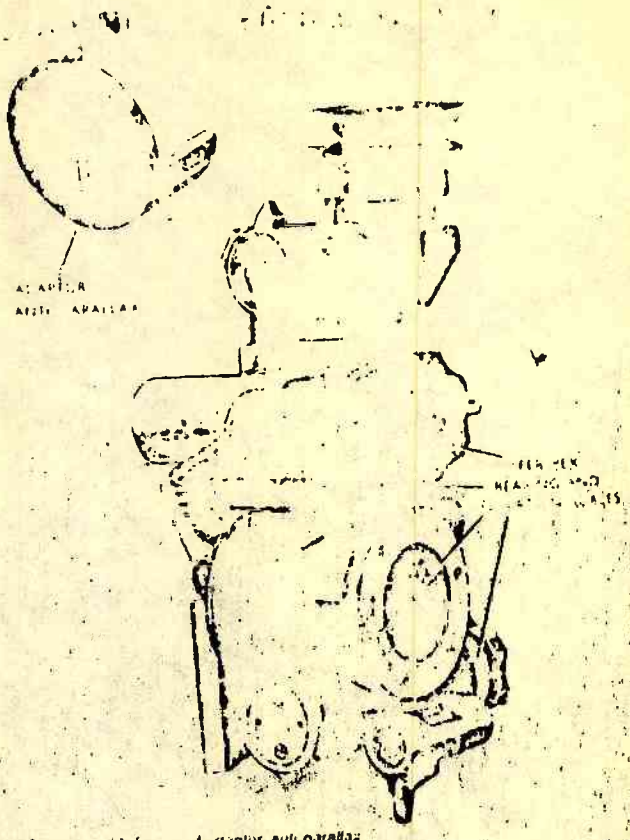
This mounting incorporates its own recoil buffer unit, permitting all round traverse and has a quick release mechanism allowing free traverse, elevation and depression.

(a) Three legs – two short, one long
(b) Tripod head
(c) Cradle and recoil unit
(d) Elevating mechanism
(e) Traversing mechanism.



The cradle and recoil unit (RSAF)

The three tubular legs support the tripod head. At the foot each leg has a shoe to give an improved ground grip. Each leg is locked by a cam lever which when pushed inwards secures the leg in any desired position. When the locking levers are pulled outwards the clutch faces are forced out by coil springs and the leg is free. The tripod can be set for high or low and these settings are notched on the legs and on the tripod head at the junction of the clutches. There are three lugs on the tripod head to take legs. The dial ring is held in position by friction and can be rotated by hand. It has a traverse scale of 0-3,200 mils in each direction with graduations every 250 mils, numbered every 1,000 mils. The indicator moves with the head and a line on it indicates the traverse on the scale. The cradle and recoil unit is



Sight unit C2, Trilux and adaptor, anti parallax

This illustration shows the contour of the tripod feet, which ensures maximum anchorage on all types of ground from all tripod heights (RSAF)

mounted on the tripod head. The cradle is attached to the tripod head by a ball joint which can be locked; when free it allows 600 mils elevation and all round traverse. The gun is secured to the recoil unit by front and rear mounting pins. The cradle has an enclosed buffer system of tubes, buffers and springs. When the first round is fired, the whole gun recoils and then the buffer returns it to battery. Before run out is completed the next round is fired and thereafter the gun movement is extremely small as it rests in equilibrium imposed between the recoil force and the buffer unit.

The elevation mechanism provides a fine adjustment using the hand-wheel on the left. It is controlled and locked by an eccentric cam tightened by a thumb lever. The fine traversing mechanism is controlled by the handwheel on the right. The range of controlled traverse is 200 mils and one turn of the handwheel traverses the gun through 6.6 mils. A clicker control operated by a sliding sleeve gives 2.2 mils to each click i.e. three clicks per turn. If desired the sleeve may be pushed in to give a smooth, silent control.

The dial sight is the Sight unit C2, Trilux which is also used with the 81mm mortar. It has a right angled telescope with a magnification of 1.7X and a field of view of 180 mils. The eyepiece may be rotated 1,600 mils (90deg) right or left from the vertical. The bearing assembly comprises the coarse and fine bearing scale rings and a worm gear. The coarse bearing ring has a scale reading from 0 to 6,400 mils (0-360 degrees) and is numbered every 200 mils in a clockwise direction. The fine bearing scale ring is assembled on the worm spindle and has a sighting scale graduated in single mils from 0-100 and numbered every 10 mils. The two bearing scales allow the gun to be laid onto a selected zero line and then bearings read off to the nearest mil from that zero line. The sight can then be locked if so required.

The elevation assembly has a coarse scale plate and a fine scale ring. A worm gear allows the completed sight unit to be rotated up or down and the angle of elevation can be read to the nearest mil. The worm gear can be locked in a similar way to that for bearing.

The elevation and cross levelling bubbles are mounted below their corresponding coarse scales.

The sight unit is fitted with perspex bearing and elevation scales which, with the telescope graticule and the levelling bubbles, are Trilux illuminated by sealed in beta sources, using Tritium gas, which lose half their brightness in 10 years.

When the L7 machine gun is used on the tripod the buffer is removed and the recoil buffer is employed in its place. This carries out the same function as the buffer assembly and carries the same braking force and is fitted with the identical compression washers as those on the buffer assembly of the gun in the LMG role.

DATA

Mounting: Tripod L4A1

WEIGHTS

Tripod: 13.6 lbs
Sight unit, cased: 2.98kg
Conversion kit, complete: 32.66kg

LENGTHS

Legs spread:
Distance across short legs: 1,118mm
Distance front to rear: 1,118mm

Height of sight line above ground: 330 to 635mm
Folded dimensions: 813 × 191 × 191mm

MECHANICAL FEATURES

Free traverse: [illegible] to 6,400mils)
Mechanical traverse (max): 11 degrees (200mils)
Clicker control (angle click): 7mins (2.2mils)
Elevation (max): 22 degrees (400mils).
Mechanical elevation (max): 2 degrees 48min (50mils)
Depression (max): 11 degrees (200mils)
Mechanical depression (max): 2 degrees 45 min (50mils)

Manufacturer: Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield
Status: Production. In service with British Armed Forces.

MILAN PORTABLE ANTI-TANK WEAPON

The Missile d'Infanterie Leger Antichar (Infantry Light Anti-tank Missile) is designed for use by infantry from a defensive position and the weapons are placed on the ground rather than on vehicle mounting. Milan is a [illegible] and the task of the operator is to keep the cross-hairs on the target. The flare on the missile emits an infra-red signature which enables the computer to measure the error between its position and the line of sight. The velocity is twice that of most early portable missiles and a flat trajectory enables Milan to reach 1,500 metres in 10 seconds and 2 kilometres in 13 seconds.

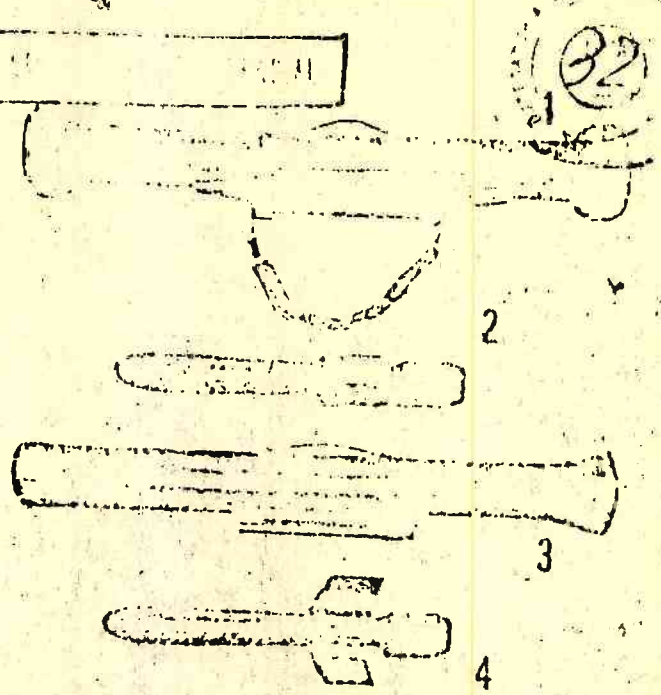
The complete weapon system is made up of two units as follows:

(a) *A round of ammunition*, consisting of a missile, factory loaded into a sealed launcher container tube.

(b) *A combined launching and guidance unit*, consisting of a launcher combined with a periscopic optical sight and an infra-red tracking and guidance system, the whole being mounted on a tripod.

The round of ammunition comprises an assembled missile, factory loaded with wings folded into a sealed tube which serves the dual purpose of storage transport container and launching tube.

The container launcher tube is fitted with mechanical and electrical quick-connection fittings and a self-activating battery is mounted on the outside to provide electrical power for the firing installation.



MILAN (1) [illegible] missile round (2) [illegible] with wings folded (3) Launcher-transport tube, (4) [illegible] in flight configuration

THE MISSILE

The missile is an assembly of the following main components:

(a) an ogival head containing a shaped charge and fuze.

(b) a two-stage solid propellant motor discharging through an exhaust tube to a central nozzle located at the rear of the missile.

(c) a rear part containing the jet spoiler control system and guidance components. The guidance components include:

(1) a gas driven, turbine operated gyro

(2) an infra red flare

(3) a spool carrying the two guidance wires in one cable

(4) a decoder unit

(5) a self-activating battery for internal power supply.

The missile is launched from its tube by a booster charge gas generator which is contained in the tube and burns for 45 milliseconds. Initial velocity is 75m/s.

The recoil effect is compensated but a part of it is used to eject the tube to the rear of the gunner to a distance of approximately 3 metres.

The two-stage propulsion motor burns for 13.5 [illegible] and increases the velocity of the missile, at first rapidly, then more slowly to 200m/s. The operator must keep his sight cross-hairs on the target throughout the engagement.

Guidance is achieved by means of a single jet spoiler operating in the sustainer motor exhaust jet. The jet spoiler operates on guidance command signals generated automatically by the launcher sight unit by measurement of the angular departure of the missile from the reference direction of the infra red tracker in the right unit) and transmitted to the missile via the guidance wires which unwind from the missile. In this respect Milan resembles HOT.

The [illegible] commands are [illegible] by a trace [illegible] within the missile. The self-activating battery [illegible] is designed for long storage [illegible] tions.

SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS

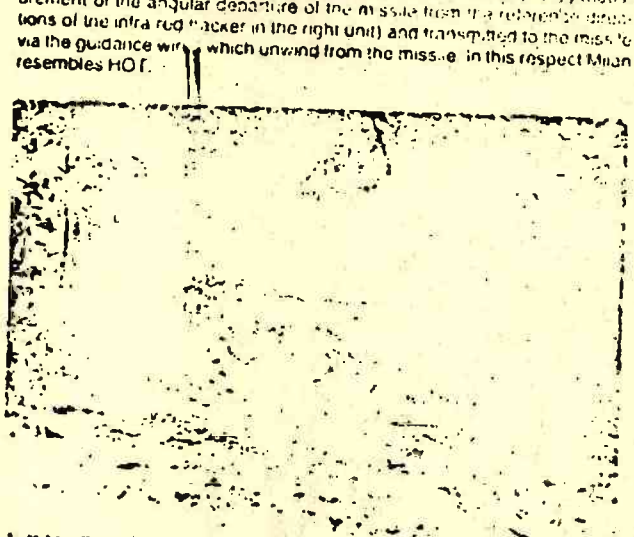
The [illegible] generators [illegible] by the launcher.

The safety [illegible] when the missile is released from the tube and the wings [illegible].

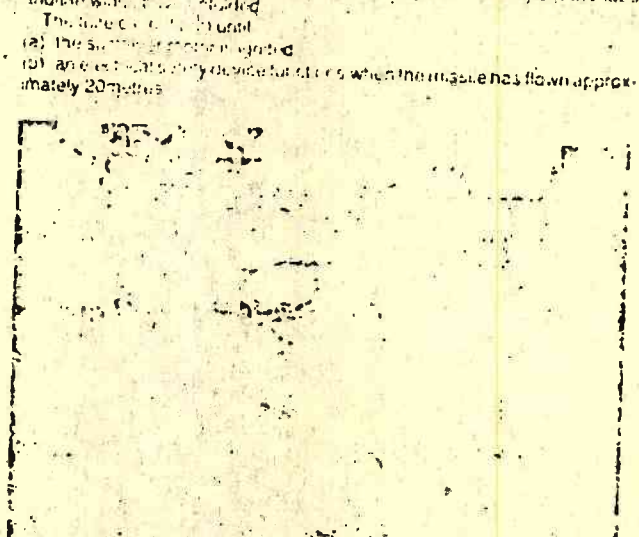
The fuze [illegible] until

(a) the [illegible] ejected

(b) an [illegible] safety device [illegible] when the missile has flown approximately 20 metres.



Sight how the sight enables the operator to keep below the protection in front of the launcher



Milan launch [illegible]

[illegible]

Missile

Weight (ready to fire): 6.63kg

Length: 76.4mm

Midbody diameter: 90mm

Warhead diameter: 103mm

Wingspan (wings unfolded): 265mm

Warhead, with fuze, weight: 2.09kg

Warhead filling: 1.4kg

Cone diameter: 103mm

Fuze: 0.3kg

Ammunition (Tactical package)

Weight in carrying condition: 11.8kg

Weight, ready to fire: 11.3kg

Length: 1,200mm

Body diameter: 133mm

Diameter at rear across flare cone: 180mm

Launching Guidance Unit (folded)

Weight: 16.4kg

Length: 900mm

Height: 650mm

Width: 420mm

Traverse: 360°

Elevation: up to 20°

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Velocity

At launch: 75m/s

At 2km: 200m/s

Time of flight to maximum range: 13sec

Effective range: 2 [illegible] 2,000metres

Chance of a hit at [illegible] **metres:** 75% (max range)

250-2,000metres: [illegible] (Masses) figures.

Warhead: Shaped charge [illegible] by electrical connection [illegible] by crush up of [illegible]. Maximum [illegible] penetration of NATO heavy tank plate.

Manufacturer: [illegible] 2 a 18, rue [illegible] – C. [illegible] Bagneux, France. [illegible] Munition, 4 Rue Marcel [illegible] 75016 Paris.

Status: In production. In service in France and Germany and ordered by seven other countries including Germany, South Africa, [illegible] Saudi. [illegible] tion licence [illegible]. The [illegible] increased by 25% [illegible] produced (at the Boeblingen plant of [illegible]

SWEDISH CARL GUSTAF 84 RCL GUN

This recoilless gun is intended to be used by infantry as a Medium Anti-armour Weapon (MAW). It can also be employed [illegible] or illuminating rounds which are quite effective [illegible]

500metres and an armoured vehicle on the move at ranges up to 400metres. A practical rate of fire of up to 6 rounds/minute can be achieved.

The weapon is best served by a two man detachment. One loads the gun and the other carries ammunition and loads. The gun is breech loaded and is opened by releasing the venturi fastening strap and rotating the venturi sideways. The empty case is loosened in the chamber and the next round can be loaded straight in. Until the breech is rotated to the fully closed position the firing mechanism is inoperative. Since the round is percussion fired, it is necessary to index it into the chamber by a tongue and a notch.

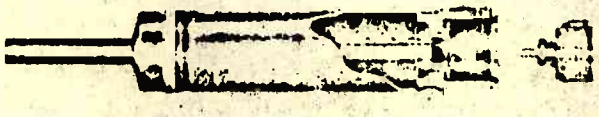
The firing mechanism is contained in a tube on the right side of the barrel and is cocked when the cocking lever, behind the pistol grip, is pushed forward to compress the main spring. The safety catch is on the right side of the pistol grip. The RCL can be fired from the shoulder or from the prone position or it can be rested on the edge of a trench or fired from a mountain or APC. When fired off a flat surface the weapon is supported on a flexible bipod located immediately in front of the shoulder piece.

There is an open sight but the usual sighting system is a 2x telescope with a 17 degree field of view. This is fitted with a temperature correction device and luminous front and rear adaptors are available for night work.

The cartridge is of a light metal alloy. It contains a double-base propellant in strip form and a priming charge container. The rear closure of the case is a plastic disc which is blown out when the projectile starts to move down the bore. The HEAT shell carries a tracer compound and it is aerodynamically stabilised. There are no fins and the driving band is designed to rotate independently of the body and so ensures that the shell is not spun at a rate sufficiently high to degrade the HEAT effect. A piezo electric fuze is situated at the front of the tube which projects forward from the nose to obtain the correct stand-off distance, and this fires the hollow charge from the rear. The High Explosive shell has a time fuze and contains a large number of metal balls. Like the smoke and illuminating rounds, it is fin-stabilised. There is an inert filled target practice tracer projectile which matches the trajectory of the HEAT round.

For both range practice and field training the FFV219 9mm sub-calibre adaptor can be used. It has the same shape and dimensions as the HEAT round and can be used to fire either a 9mm tracer round which has the same trajectory as the HEAT round out to 400metres or a standard 9mm round for short range practice. The adaptor is reloaded outside the gun for each round.

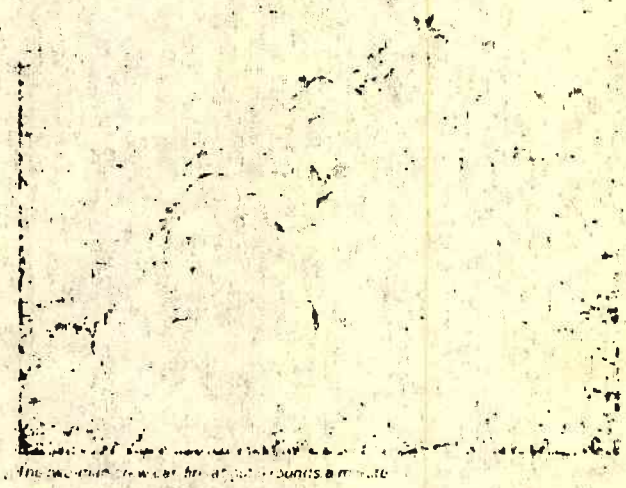
DATA
Weapon
Calibre: 84mm
Length: 1,130mm
Weight: 15kg
Telescope
Weight: 1kg
Magnification: 2x
Field of view: 17°
HEAT Ammunition
Weight of complete round: 2.6kg
Weight of shell: 1.7kg
Muzzle velocity: 310metres/sec
Ranges
HEAT: 450metres
HE: 1 000metres
Smoke: 1,300metres
Illuminating: 2,300metres
Armour penetration: 400mm
Manufacturer: Forenade Fabriksverken, Eskilstuna, Sweden
Status: In service with Swedish forces and in Austria, Canada, Denmark, Dubai, Germany, Ghana, The Irish Republic, The Netherlands, Norway and the UK



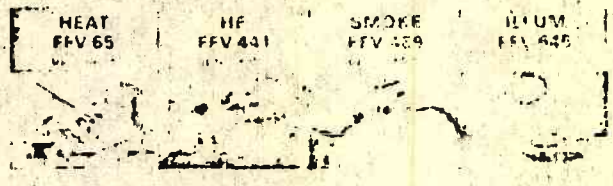
9mm sub-calibre practice device, with a 9mm round in position for loading

Soldiers of the Royal Anglian Regiment training with Carl Gustaf in Cyprus (UK MoD, 1973)

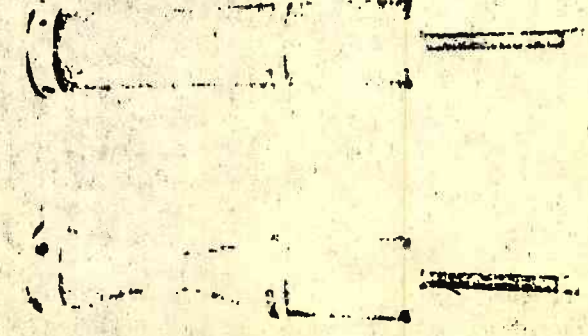
[illegible] Carl Gustaf gun



The ammunition for the Carl Gustaf M2 [illegible] rounds a minute



The ammunition for the Carl Gustaf M2



The earlier sub-calibre practice device had a calibre of 6.5mm

ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO Y

-34-

½ ton Land Rover

Vehículo 4 × 4 con carrocería proyectada especialmente para permitir aerotransportabilidad. Puede arrastrar un remolque de ¼ t y ; está servicio en Ejército Británico.

ESPACIOS PREVISTOS PARA COLOCAR CHAPA AL ROJO FUEGO DE COMANDOS MILITARES Y PARA LA IDENTIFICACION UNIDAD. EN EL LUGAR DE LA CHAPA LLEVAN INSCRIPCION SUS UNIDAD A LA QUE SE ASIGNA.-

MODIFICACIONES OBSERVADAS RM

LAS VENTANILLAS, PARABRISAS Y FOCOS VAN CUBIERTOS CON ALAMBRE TEJIDO DIGIDO - NO USAN DISPOSITIVO OSCURECIMIENTO

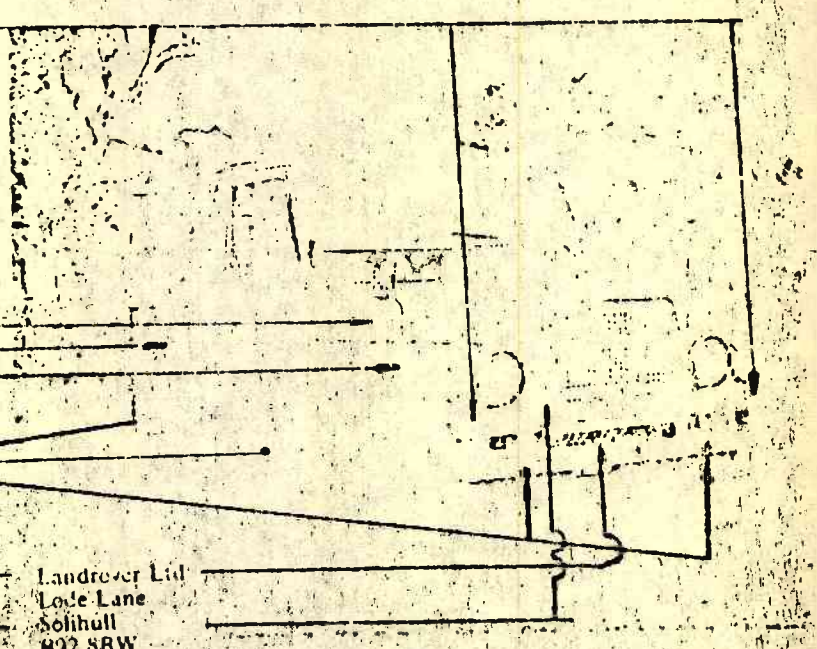
INSCRIPCION Nº IDENTIFICACION

INSCRIPCION PRESION RUEDAS

GANCHOS PARA EMBARQUE O HELITRANSPORTE

DISPOSITIVO PARA REMOLQUE RIGIDO -

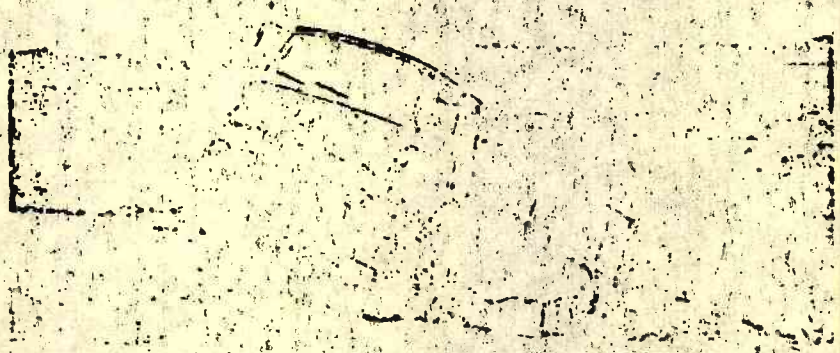
ESPACIO COLUMNA NUMERACION



Landrover Ltd
Lode Lane
Solihull
B92 8BW

4 ton Bedford MK

Camión normal de carga de 4 t para el Ejército Británico; es un camión 4 × 4 con motor doble de 330 BHP, que puede emplear varios combustibles. Es un vehículo robusto con buenas dotes todo terreno.



Vauxhall Motors Ltd
Luton
Bedfordshire
LU2 0SY

FIG 14

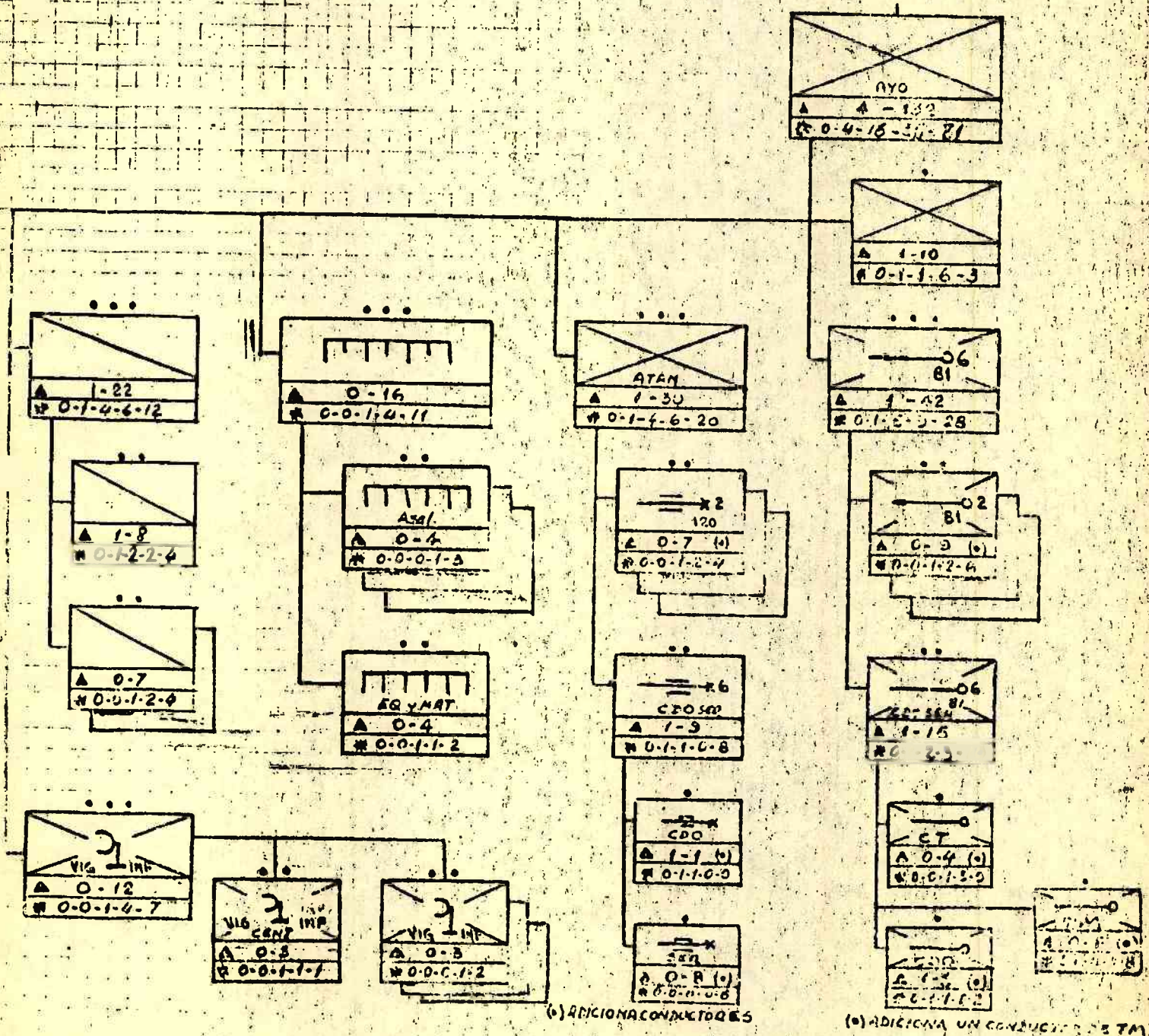

AYO
4 - 132
0-4-16-32-21
1-10
0-1-1-6-3
1-22
0-1-4-6-12
0-16
0-0-1-4-11
ATAM
1-30
0-1-4-6-20
6
B1
1-42
0-1-2-5-28
1-8
0-1-2-2-4
Aux.
0-4
0-0-0-1-3
2
120
0-7 (*)
0-0-1-2-4
2
B1
0-3 (*)
0-0-1-2-4
0-7
0-0-1-2-4
EQ Y MAT
0-4
0-0-1-1-2
6
CDO SM
1-3
0-1-1-0-8
6
B1
1-15
VIG INF
0-12
0-0-1-4-7
VIG CONT INF
0-3
0-0-1-1-1
VIG INF
0-3
0-0-0-1-2
CDO
1-1 (*)
0-1-1-0-3
CT
0-4 (*)
0-0-1-3-3
0-8 (*)
(*) ADICIONA CONDUCTORES
(*) ADICIONA UN CONDUCTOR DE TM

FIG 15

MORTAR, ML 81mm L16

The 81mm Mortar has been a great success. It has greatly extended the infantry's ability to produce their own support by providing both an increased range over the 3in mortar and a bomb with greater hitting power. It has been shown to be both more accurate and more reliable than its predecessor with the added advantage to the user of being lighter and more easily handled.

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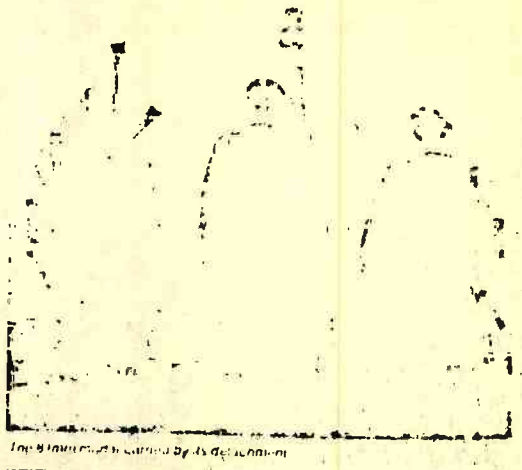
It is normally deployed as part of a section used conventionally in a prepared position on the ground. It has also been developed to be carried from the FV 432 which greatly increases its immediate mobility and enables speedy movement to another site at the conclusion of an engagement. It can be carried in a Land Rover and when necessary it can be broken down into three loads of 15, 25, and 28lbs (11, 11 and 12kg approx) which can be carried by the mortar section.



The 81mm mortar carried by its detachment

BARREL

To enable the mortar to fire bombs with the hot propellants used by some NATO countries, a barrel slightly heavier than that of the original design was adopted. Firing the British bomb, the mortar can fire 15 rounds a minute for 15 minutes, at the end of which the barrel temperature has reached an equilibrium value of 1,000 F. This is believed to be a considerably better performance than can be obtained from any other mortar of this calibre. It can be argued that this is a performance that will never be required under the conditions of mobile warfare envisaged in the future. But since the predictions of the experts have a disquieting habit of being wrong, it could be that in the future, as in the past, the ability of a mortar to produce a large volume of fire in a short space of time, will be of great importance.

The barrel is made up from a forged steel tube which has been reduced in diameter at the bottom and to save weight it has been screw threaded internally for the insertion of a breech plug. The lower half of the barrel has been finned to increase the surface area available for heat dissipation, and the top half of the barrel has been left plain. There is a collar at the mouth of the barrel to strengthen the section there and a small external lifting eye is provided to assist in loading the bomb.

The 81mm mortar mounted in FV 432

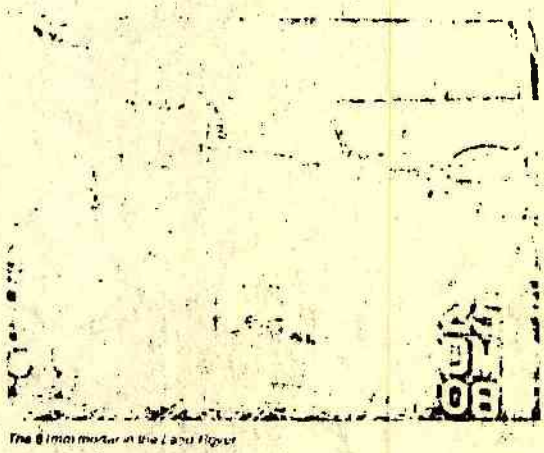
BREECH PLUG

This fits into the barrel at one end and has a ball shape to match the socket of the baseplate. It carries a longitudinal hole screw threaded to take the firing pin.

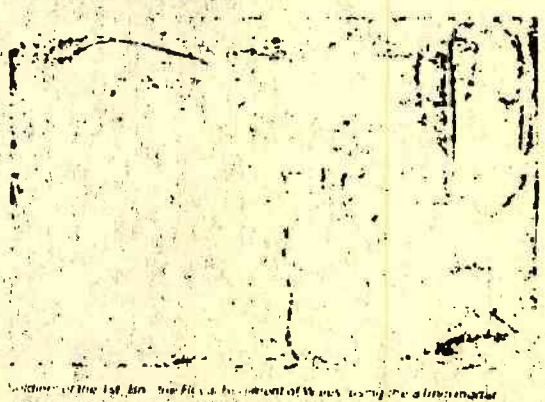
MOUNTING

This is of unusual shape and has been referred to as a 'K' in out. The shape was adopted because with the elevating screw incorporated in one of the legs there is a significant weight saving and no loss of effect. All the screw threads are protected with elevation and traverse gearing have been enclosed and this reduces wear and increases life.

ML 81mm mortar



The 81mm mortar in the Land Rover



Soldiers of the 1st Bn, the Royal Regiment of Wales carrying a 81mm mortar

BASE PLATE

This is of Canadian design and is of forged aluminium. The design was produced by the Canadian Armament Research and Design Establishment. It is light and handles easily and is strong enough for the equipment. It produces an adequate flotation area and the design of the web prevents any tendency for the plate to slip sideways. The base plate was originally designed to have replaceable sockets - one to take the HARDI barrel and the other to take the US 81mm barrel. In both designs the circular base plate allowed all round traverse without need to disturb the plate.

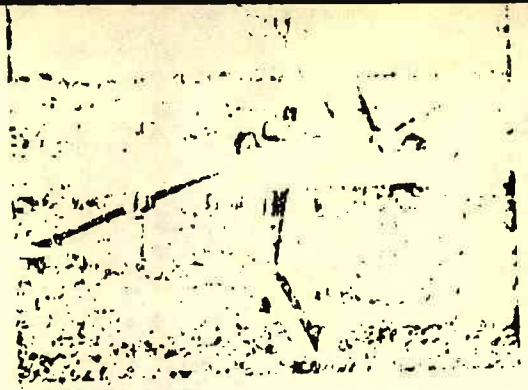
SIGHT

This is the Canadian C2 sight. It fits not only the mortar but also the General Purpose Machine Gun for use in the sustained fire role. It allows either direct laying or indirect laying using a 45 degree angled telescope of some 1.7 magnification. In the near future the sight will be illuminated for night use with a tritium source providing a beta light.

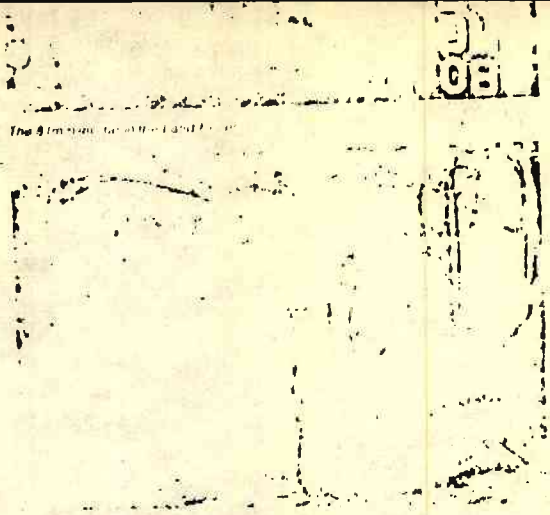
AMMUNITION

The mortar has a high explosive round, the L15A3, fitted with Fuze No 162. It was planned initially to develop a VT fuze - but the various economy cuts that have been introduced since the mortar was first projected have eliminated these. The US and Norwegian Raufoss VT fuzes have been designed to produce the maximum number of fragments of the optimum size, which is considered to be approximately 1.5 gram. A study of cast and forged steel, and spheroidal graphite cast iron showed the latter to be the best material. The 81mm bomb has also been designed to provide a high rate from the incorporation of a streamlined windscreen in the bomb's nose. As the bomb drops down the tube, the percussion pin is held by the tail unit. Propellant forces the main charge cup to slide up and the sharp edge of the mortar tube and so prevent gas leakage. The cup also centres the bomb to prevent the yaw at the muzzle associated with conventional mortars and which leads to both inaccuracy and erratic stability. The cup does, by preventing the escape of hot gas past the bomb, reduce the barrel temperature and allows more bombs to be fired at the selected rate.

The white phosphorus smoke bomb has been highly successful. It has



ML 81mm mortar



The 81mm mortar in action

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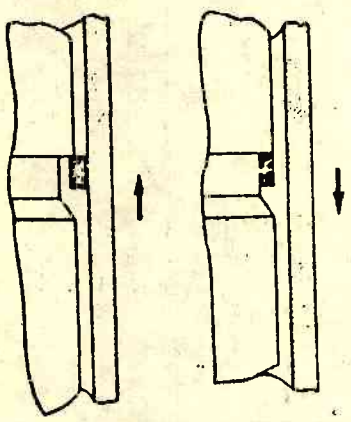
The standard HE bomb is of a highly streamlined shape and has been designed to produce the maximum number of fragments of the optimum size, which is considered to be that produced by a body of [illegible] forged steel and sprung at the ends [illegible] best material. The bomb is [illegible] from the incorporation of [illegible] the bomb drops down [illegible] propellant forces the [illegible] mortar tube and so prevent [illegible] prevent the yaw at the [illegible] which tends to [illegible] venting the escape of [illegible] temperature and allows [illegible] rate.



The sealing ring is driven out to close the windage gap when the pressure is developed

The white phosphorus smoke bomb has been highly successful. It has the same weight and shape as the HE bomb and so emphasizes the need for false ranges to be set for shoots.

The illuminating bomb has been the biggest disappointment in recent years and provides the infantry with their best source of white light for the night engagement of enemy troops and armour. The first Swiss Brandt 81mm illuminating Bomb has been used but it is hoped that there will be a British illuminating bomb in service soon. The present bomb is the L27A1. It has a maximum range of 6[illegible] metres when an obturating ring is fitted.

A special bomb is required for target marking, signalling, indicating stores in countries where tactical [illegible] observation of the target area and a Sky Trail bomb which leaves an indicating path behind it, has been under development for some time but with the British withdrawal from the Far East, the need is no longer so pressing.

DATA

Barrel: OML L 16
Weight: 11.88kg
Overall length: 1270mm
Outside diameter: (1) Muzzle 8[illegible]mm
(2) Breech [illegible]mm

Calibre: 81mm
Construction: Steel monobloc forging

Mounting, L5:
Weight: 11.34kg
Overall length (folded): 1143mm
Construction: Steel and light alloy

Traverse: 5° left and right of zero at 45° elevation (83 mils right and left at 800 mils elevation)
Elevation: Minimum 45° (800 mils)
Maximum 80° (1422 mils)

Performance: HE round

Baseplate Canadian Mk 1

Weight: 11.36kg
Diameter, overall: 559mm
Socket size: 50.8mm
Construction: Forged aluminium alloy

Ammunition: HE Bomb L15A3

Calibre: 81mm
Fuze: No 162
Length overall: 510mm
Weight complete: 4.26kg
Bomb body weight: 2.45kg
Tail weight: 0.27kg
Filling weight: 0.68kg
Filling: 60/40 RDX/TNT
Construction:
Body: Cast
Tail: Extruded light alloy
Propellant: NC porous discs in celluloid containers

Smoke Bomb L19A4

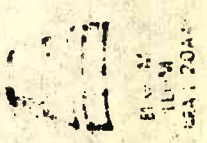
This has the same body and tail as the HE Bomb L15 and ranges are the same. Filling: White Phosphorus. Fuze 162. Weight complete 4.26kg.

Bomb, smoke, L19

The "Red Sky Trail"

Illuminating round.

Hotchkiss-Brandt Mk 68. Fuzed F.H. 61. Rounds are issued complete with Charge 5.



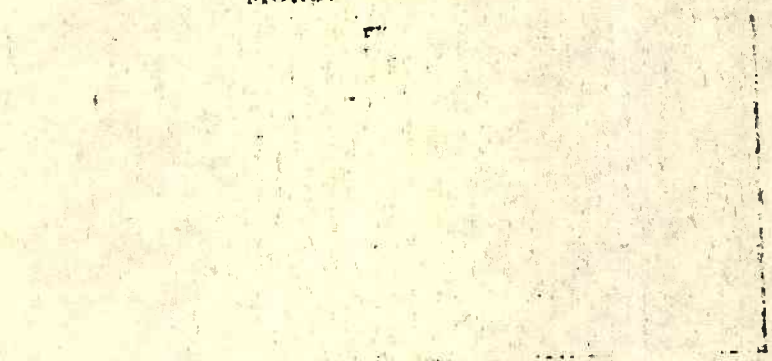
Illuminating bomb L20A1

Performance: HE round

	Augmenting Charges Small	Intermediate	Large	Muzzle velocity (Metres/sec) L5 Mounting	FV 432	Range (Metres) Minimum	Maximum	50% Zone (metres)
Charge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	73	180	520	15 × 2
Primary	0	0	0	110	110	330	1120	30 × 5
Charge 1	1	0	0	137	130	580	1710	30 × 5
Charge 2	2	0	0	182	182	780	2065	30 × 5

ESTRICTAMENTE [illegible]

MORCOS (Mortar Computer System)



MORCOS mortar computing system

Designed to provide the ballistic data necessary for the accurate employment of mortar fire, the lightweight and swiftly accurate [illegible] MORCOS [illegible] aluminium case 230mm long, 127mm wide and [illegible] mm deep, to compute for ten mortar lines, and provide data for two simultaneous engagements. It [illegible] range, elevation, and accepts meteorological data. The [illegible] is less than 2s/e, and the [illegible] for fall of shot.

FIG 17

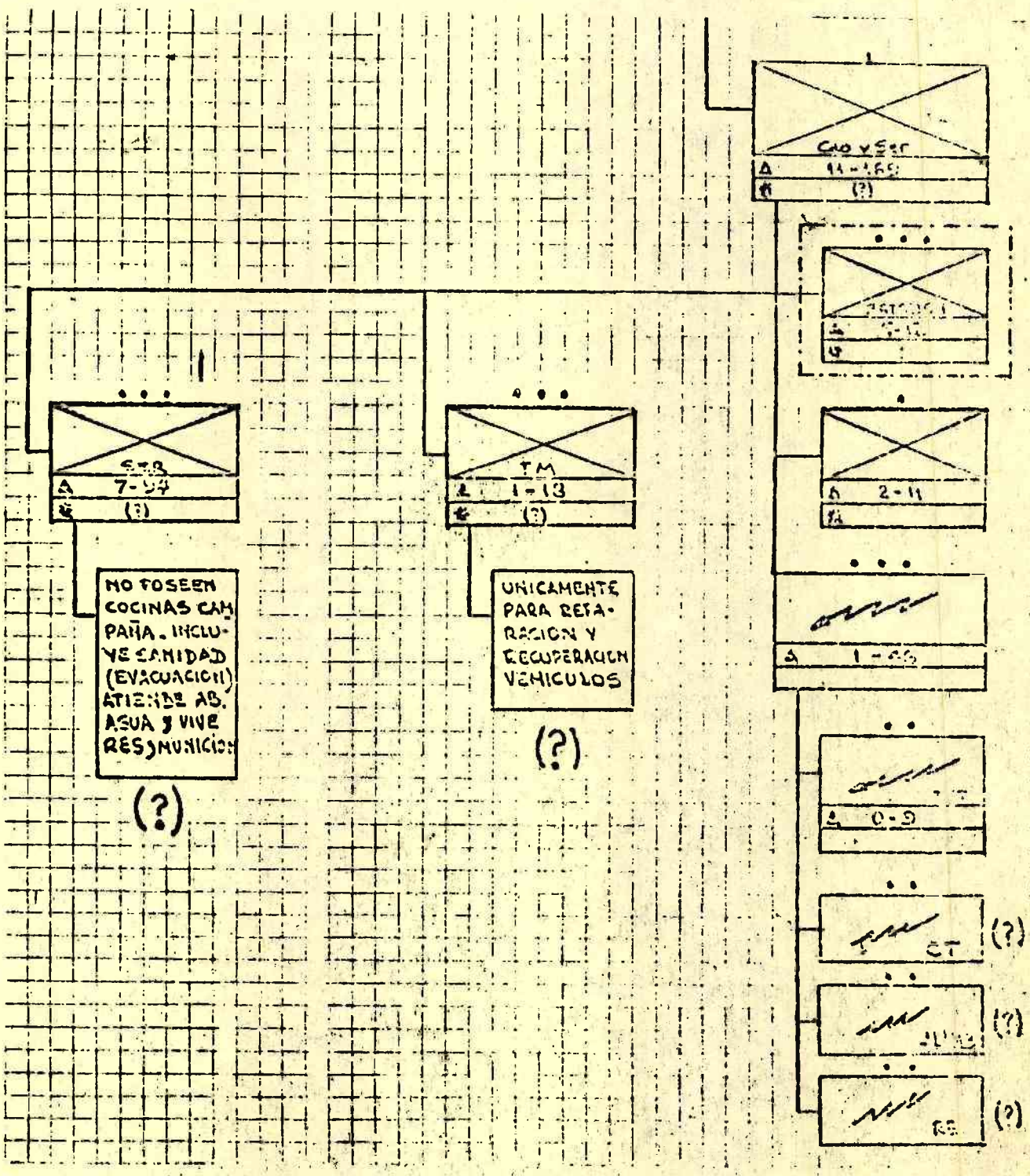
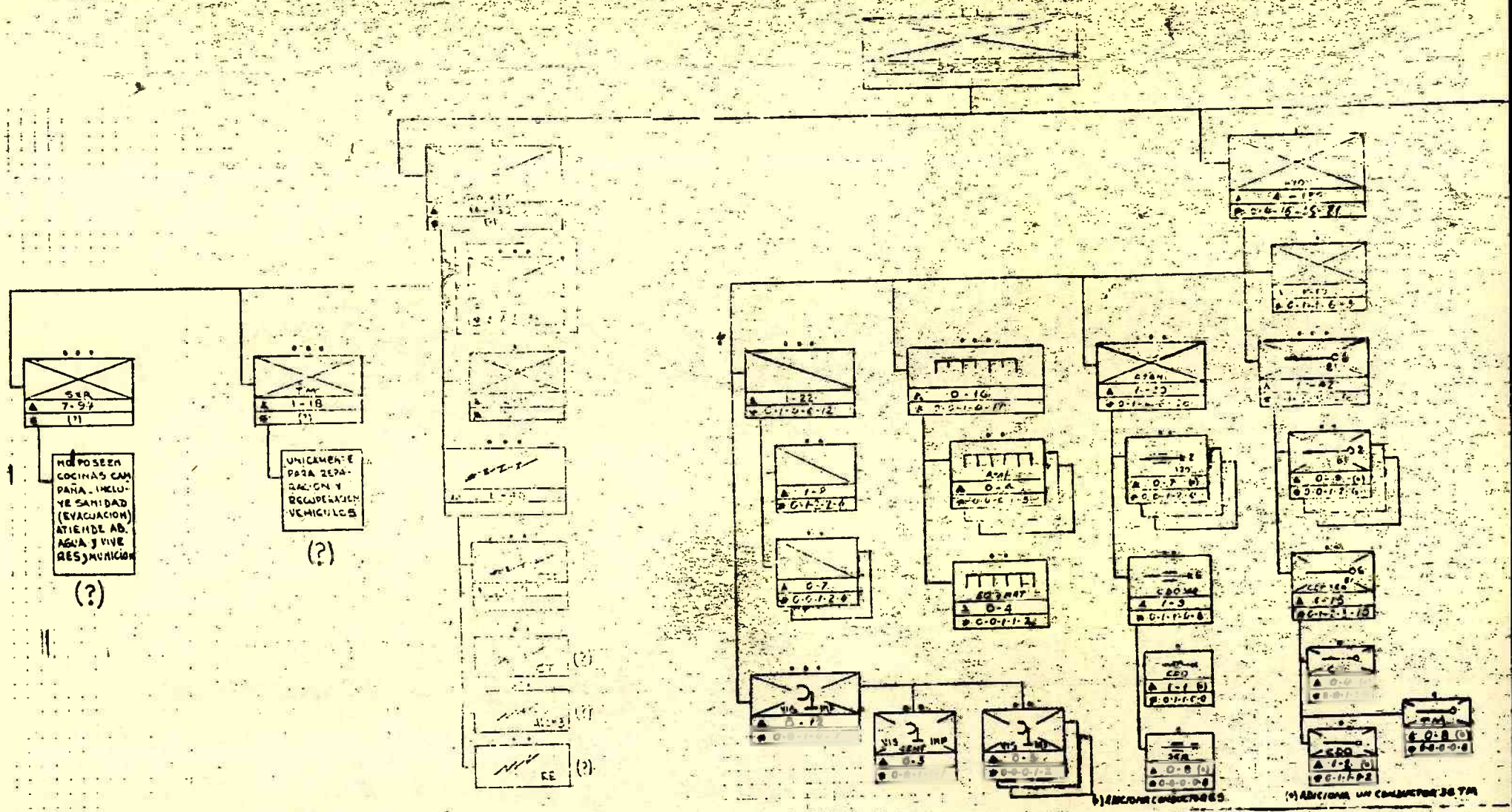

CMD Y ESTADO MAYOR
Δ 11-165
(?)
ESTADO MAYOR
Δ 2-11
(?)
Δ 2-11
(?)
Δ 1-66
Δ 0-9
CT
(?)
(?)
(?)
S.T.B.
Δ 7-94
(?)
NO POSEEN COCINAS CAMPAÑA. INCLUYE SANIDAD (EVACUACION) ATIENDE AB. AGUA Y VIVERES) MUNICIO
(?)
T.M.
Δ 1-13
(?)
UNICAMENTE PARA REPARACION Y RECUPERACION VEHICULOS
(?)

FIG 18


SSR
7-94
(?)
NO POSEEN COCINAS CAMPAÑA. INCLUYE SANIDAD (EVACUACION) ATIENDE AB. AGUA Y VIVERES) MUNICION
(?)
TM
1-18
(?)
UNICAMENTE PARA ZEPA-RACION Y RECUPERACION VEHICULOS
(?)
CT
(?)
RE
(?)
1-22
0-16
1-9
0-7
0-4
1-3
1-1
0-8
1-5
(*) ADICIONA CONDUCTORES
(*) ADICIONA UN CONDUCTOR 3G TM

40

UNITED KINGDOM

Pistol	9mm Pistol Automatic L9A1	Pistol FN Browning HP
	7.65mm Pistol Automatic Walther Type PP	Carl Walther, Germany
	XL47E1	For special duties only
	Pistol Pyrotechnic 1in No 1 Mk 5	
	Pistol Pyrotechnic 1in No 4 Mk 1/1	
Sub-machine gun	9mm L2A3	
	9mm L34A1	Silenced version
	.22in No 8 Mk 1	Training
	.22in Conversion set L12A1 Heckler & Koch	Converts 7.62mm L1A1 to .22 LR From Heckler & Koch, Germany
Rifle	7.62mm L1A1	Standard British rifle Based on FN FAL
	7.62mm L39A1	Converted No 4 .303 rifle for competition shooting
	7.62mm L42A1	Converted No 4 .303 rifle for sniping
Discharger	Discharger Grenade L1A1	For smoke and anti-riot grenades
Machine guns	Riot gun 1in XL48E1	
	7.62mm L7A1	GPMG Basically FN MAG
	7.62mm L7A2	GPMG Modified L7A1
	7.62mm L8	Tank MG Coaxial
	7.62mm L20	Helicopter MG
	7.62mm L37	Tank MG Cupola mounted Dismountable
	.300in L3A3	Browning M1919A4 (Fixed)
	.300in L3A4	Browning M1919A4 (Flexible)
	7.62mm L4A2	Bren Mk 2 (.30 cal)
	7.62mm L4A4	Bren Current gun
	7.62mm L4A6	Bren New Costelloard
	7.62mm L43A1	Bren Ranging machine gun for Scorpion & Browning HB M2 Heavy Supporting MG – the only one employed by Infantry
	.5in L40A1	
Grenades, hand	No 36M Anti-personnel	
	L2A1 Anti-personnel	
Grenades, smoke	L2A2 Anti-personnel	
	No 80 WP Smoke	
	No 33 Coloured Smoke	
	No 91 Tear Gas	
	L1 Anti-riot	
	L17 Anti-riot	Replacing L1 and L2 Grenades
	L13 Anti-riot	USA
Grenade, rifle	M406	
Mortars	2in	
	81mm L16A1	
Anti-armour weapons	Rocket 66mm HEAT L1A1	Obtained from Raufoss, Norway
	Gun 84mm Inf L14A1	Obtained from FFV, Sweden
	Gun, 120mm RCL	
	Cannon 30mm RARDEN L21E4	
	Vigilant ATGW	British Aircraft Corporation
	Swingfire ATGW	British Aircraft Corporation
	Blowpipe	Short Bros & Harland Ltd
Anti-aircraft weapons	1-ton PIG APC	Humber GKN Sankey
Armoured vehicles	FV432 APC	GKN Sankey
	Spartan APC	Alvis British Leyland
	Saracen APC	Alvis British Leyland

FIG 20

EXHIBIDO EN EL RM29 (Artillería)

EMI Electronics Limited

Military Sales Dept., Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex
Telex: 22417 Grams: Emidata Telex London Cables: Emidata London

CYMBELINE MORTAR-LOCATING RADAR

Cymbeline is an integrated radar and analogue computing system intended primarily for mortar location and for the adjustment of artillery fire. Secondary roles include coastal surveillance, helicopter and light aircraft control, rapid survey, gun location (under certain conditions) and meteorological balloon tracking.

High tactical mobility
The unit is normally carried on a specially-developed two-wheeled trailer towed by a Land Rover or similar vehicle. It may be carried by four men and is easily transported by helicopter. A version suitable for mounting on a self-propelled vehicle is also available.

Lightweight
The mechanical construction makes extensive use of light-weight assemblies, using aluminium honeycomb and the complete unit weighs only 380kg (860lb) complete with built-in power supply.

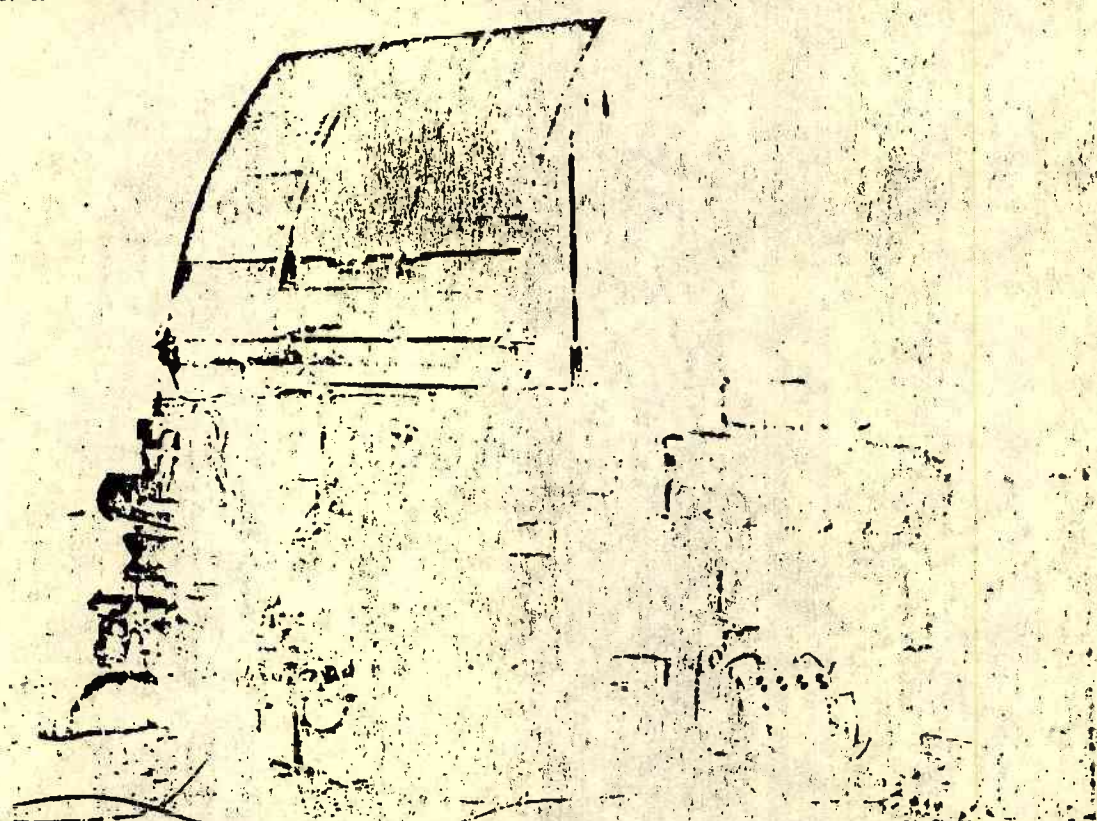
High accuracy of location and adjustment
The equipment enables the display unit operator to plot, by pencil marking, the azimuth and slant range of a projectile as it passes through the radar beam at each of two pre-selected elevation angles. The time taken for the projectile to pass between the two intercepts on its trajectory is measured and passed to the computer, together with azimuth and slant range data obtained from the display unit.

From the information, and from knowledge of the co-ordinates of the radar position, the computer calculates the mortar position which is presented on an indicator unit as an eight-figure grid reference.

Rapid and simple operation
The complete operational sequence takes about 20 seconds and is carried out by two operators manning the Display and Indicator Units at a position up to 15m (49ft) from the main equipment. Adjustment of fire is achieved by plotting two points on the descending part of the trajectory to obtain the co-ordinates of the impact position.

High reliability and simple maintenance
All the radar units are sealed, and the electronic circuit designs are based almost entirely on solid-state devices to give maximum reliability. Built-in test circuits are also incorporated to aid rapid identification of a fault, should one occur.

Target simulator for operator training
The display unit contains a built-in radar target simulator which provides realistic synthetic signals to the cathode ray tube representing intercepts of mortar bombs.



Cymbeline is in service with the British Army and other armies worldwide. Photograph shows trailer mounted version ready for action, and APC mounted version in the background, with the Radar in the travelling position.

CYMBELINE MORTAR-LOCATING RADAR

Simulator, Radar Trainer
A high standard of operator proficiency is essential if the most effective use is to be made of the Cymbeline radar.

The Cymbeline Display Unit contains a built in radar target simulator which is useful for on-site training and practice in plotting techniques. However, the simulated signal returns are presented in an idealised form and there is little test of the operator's ability to locate difficult targets. The final practice must be the identification, location and plotting of real bombs in an active environment. The potential of the Cymbeline Radar can only be realised by operators who have, relating to the mortar locating procedures.

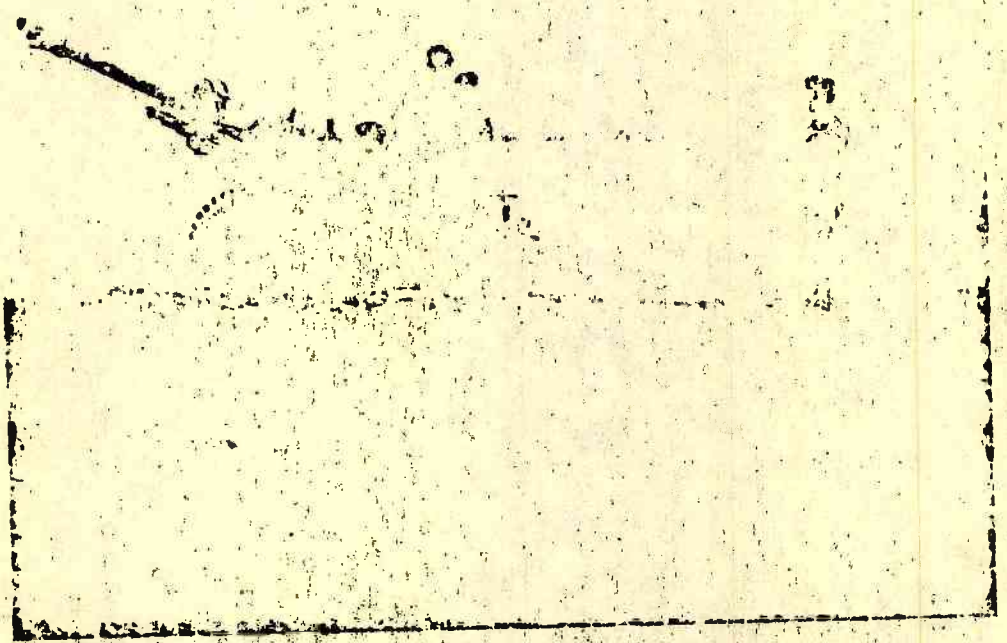
The recorded information can then be displayed simultaneously on up to three radar display units giving realistic presentation of live firing situations, repeatable as frequently as is found necessary to ensure proficient and practiced operators. A library of recorded tapes can be built up enabling operators to be trained in location procedures ranging from the easiest of target acquisitions to the most difficult.

Installation
The console can be floor mounted in an instructional building or installed in a mobile box body container unit capable of being fitted on to any suitable vehicle. The latter,

ESTRICTAMENTE SECRETO

42

105 mm Light Gun



Un cañón ligero de largo alcance (17 km), para apoyo cercano, transportable por helicóptero y con facultades de movilidad por carretera y en campo través.

A product of the Royal Ordnance Factories

Defence Sales Organisation
Stuart House
23 Soho Square
London W1V 5FJ

RM 29 (Schillaci)

89

FIG 82

43

Contaur

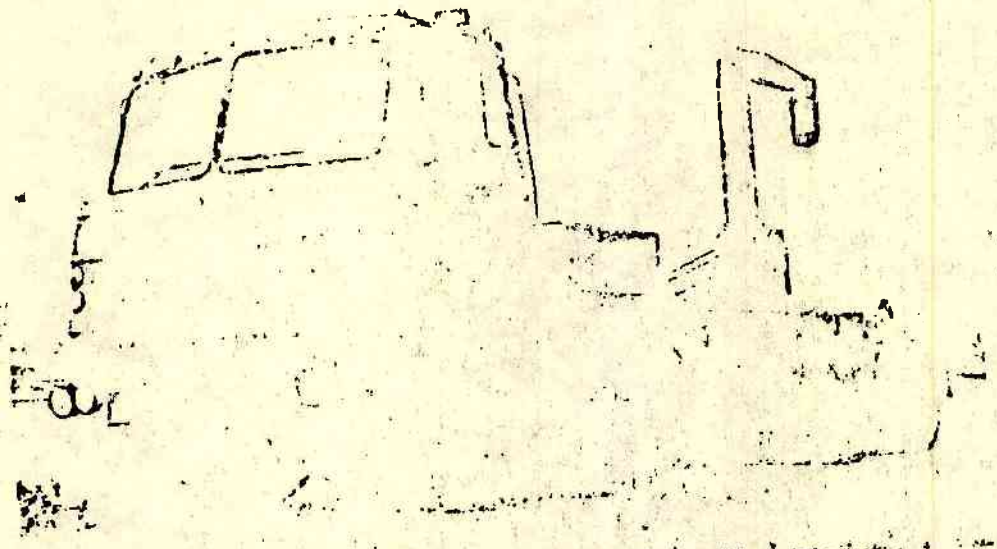
OBSERVADO en los TALLERES MANTENIMIENTO DE UNIDAD LOGISTICO (DIRECCION EN SUELO FIRME, IMPRESION GENERAL POCO SATISFACTORIA)

Un adaptable vehículo autopropulsado en [illegible] para [illegible] orugas del Scorpion. Se ofrecen muchas variantes de [illegible] sistemas de armas y monturas para equipos.

Laird (Anglesey) Ltd.
Beaumaris
Gwynedd
LL58 8HY

FIG 23

Amplirail Swop-body System
Feden/Amplirail Truck



OBSERVADO EN EL BATALLON LOGISTICO P.M (

FIG 24

(45)

Class 30 Trackway

LA CALING DE LA PISTA DM disponible DE (2) de estos modelos TIPOS PARA REMOLQUE TRENES EN LA PLAYA. OBSERVAR EL solo VEHICULO.

Puede lanzarse en unos minutos y está destinada a permitir el paso de vehículos de hasta 30 Tm por encima de [illegible].

Laird (Anglesey) Ltd
Beaumaris
Gwynedd LL58 8HY

FIG 25

ANEXO "A"

Al 31AG78, dominado en el MCD para su aprobación, tramite previo a la remisión para publicar

"ROYAL MARINES"

1. Antecedentes Históricos

a. En 1664 el Rey CHARLES II dispuso la formación de efectivos militares que se embarcaron en los buques de guerra británicos y en los considerandos de su resolución expresó:

"Upon a report from the Lords the Committee for the Affairs of His Majesty's Navy Royal and Admiralty of the Kingdom this day read at the Board, His Majesty was pleased to order and direct that twelve hundred Land Soldiers be forthwith raised in readiness to be distributed to His Majesty's Fleets prepared for Sea Service, which said twelve hundred men are to be put under one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Sergeant Major and to be divided into six companies . . . The care of all of which is recommended to the Duke of Albemarle, his Grace Lord General of His Majesty's Forces." (x)

La INFANTERIA DE MARINA BRITANICA ha estado presente al servicio de la Corona Británica en los principales acontecimientos históricos del mundo.

b. Su primer comandante (los ROYAL MARINES utilizaron el título de COLONEL) fué el LORD HIGH ADMIRAL JAMES DUKE OF YORK, el que más tarde sería Rey con el nombre de JAMES II.

c. Desde su creación hasta 1755 la INFANTERIA DE MARINA BRITANICA formaba parte del Ejército y es así que dos de los tradicionales regimientos ingleses los COLDSTREAM GUARDS y los GRENADIER GUARDS fueron integrantes del cuerpo en su momento.

d. A partir del momento en que la INFANTERIA DE MARINA pasa a depender del ALMIRANTAZGO su accionar queda circunscripto [illegible] funciones que son:

1) ARTILLEROS en los buques de guerra (MARINES ARTILLERY)
2) INFANTERIA en los destacamentos de desembarco (MARINE INFANTRY)

e. En sus primeros 138 años de vida los INFANTES DE MARINA intervinieron en 106 batallas y por tal causa en [illegible] Rey JORGE III les concedió el título de ROYAL y dispuso que los estandartes sólo utilizaran un HONOR DE BATALLA (*) el de GIBRALTAR reconociendo en el mismo justa distinción a toda su intervención bélica pasada y/o futura.

f. En un rápido pantallaje podríamos enumerar las siguientes intervenciones ulteriores, CURACAO (1804), DARDANELOS (1807), conquista Isla de ANHOLT (1809), acciones contra [illegible] en LOUISIANA (1814), las Guerras Carlistas de ESPAÑA (1837), SIRIA y CHINA (1840), INDIA (1842) fecha a partir de la cual utilizará la denominación de ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY, CHINA (1857), INDIA y AFRICA (1873) y en la década del 80 en EGIPTO, SUDAFRICA y CHINA.

g. La intervención de la RMLI en la Primera Guerra Mundial mereció los siguientes conceptos de Sir Winston CHURCHILL:

"By their conduct in the forefront of the battle and by the feats of arms they performed, they raised themselves into that glorious company of the seven or eight premier Divisions of the British Army in the Great War." (xx)

h. En 1923 la ARMADA BRITANICA reorganizó sus fuerzas y fundió en un solo cuerpo a la ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY y a la ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY volviendo a la antigua denominación de ROYAL MARINES. Con esta denominación intervino en la Segunda Guerra Mundial donde sus efectivos alcanzaron la cantidad de 78500 hombres que combatieron en todos los frentes incrementando, si aún se pudiera, las glorias del CUERPO con acciones terrestres, operaciones anfibias, incursiones y no abandonando su tradicional servicio abordo de los buques de guerra.

i. Finalizado el conflicto los ROYAL MARINES intervinieron en acciones en PALESTINA, EGIPTO, MALASIA, COREA (donde el Comando 41 fué distinguido por el Presidente de los EE.UU. por su intervención como integrante de la 1a. División del USMC), CHIPRE, KUWAIT, ADEN, TANGANIKA, BORNEO, y finalmente en IRLANDA DEL NORTE.

2. Organización Actual de los ROYAL MARINES

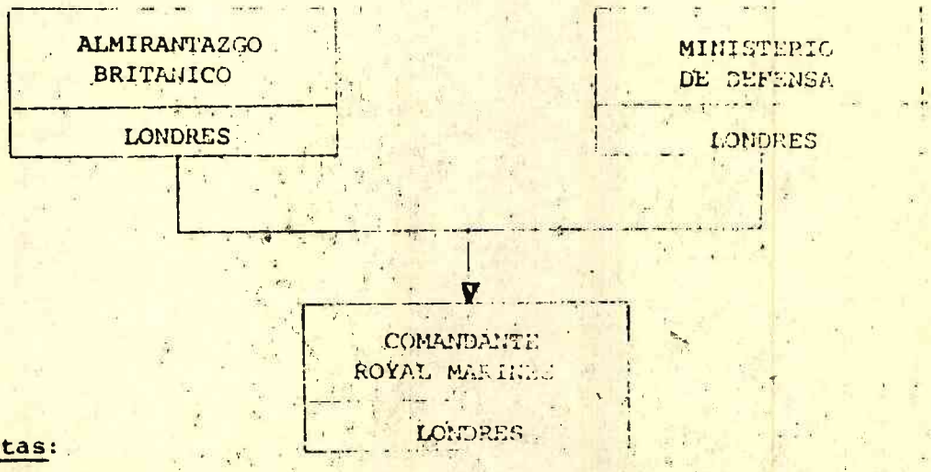
a. Los ROYAL MARINES cuentan en la actualidad con unos 8000 hombres de los cuales alrededor de 600 pertenecen al personal superior y unos 500 a las Bandas de Música.

b. Estos efectivos responden a un empleo de las fuerzas del siguiente orden:

- Componente Operativo 63%
- En los buques 7%
- En Establecimientos Navales 29%
- Destacados fuera del país 1%

c. La orgánica actual de los ROYAL MARINES sigue los siguientes lineamientos:

1) Primer Nivel de Comando



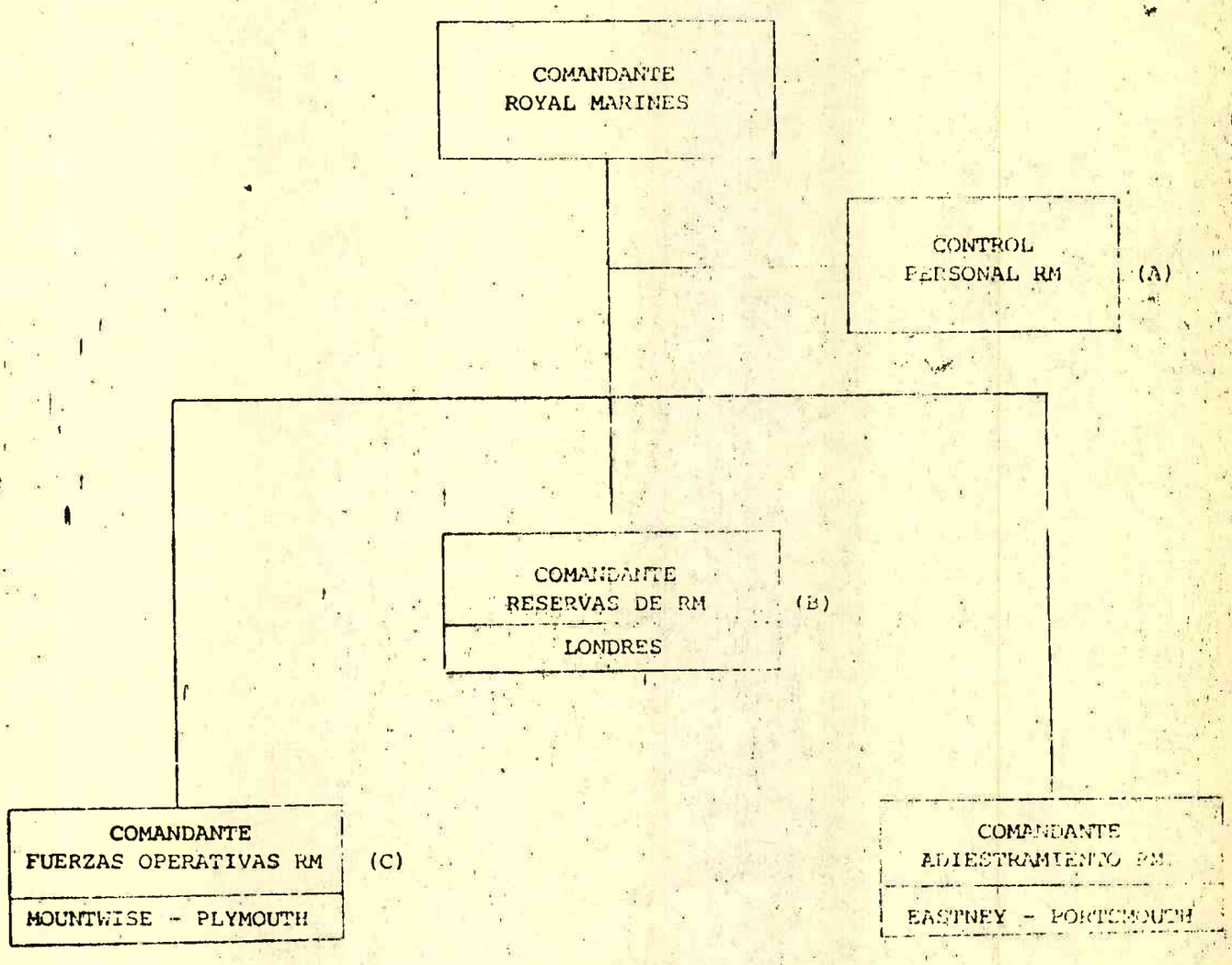
Notas:

(1) El asiento del Comando de los ROYAL MARINES está ubicado en el Ministerio de Defensa en LONDRES donde dispone de sus elementos de Comando.

(2) Como se observa cumple una doble función ante dos autoridades de distinto nivel vinculadas con las funciones asignadas a los ROYAL MARINES.

//

2) Segundo Nivel de Comando



Notas:

(A) Es el organismo de Control de Personal de los ROYAL MARINES que está ubicado dependiendo en forma directa del Comandante de los ROYAL MARINES.

(B) Tiene a su cargo el control de las RESERVAS DEL CUERPO y dispone de delegaciones en las principales ciudades del REINO UNIDO.

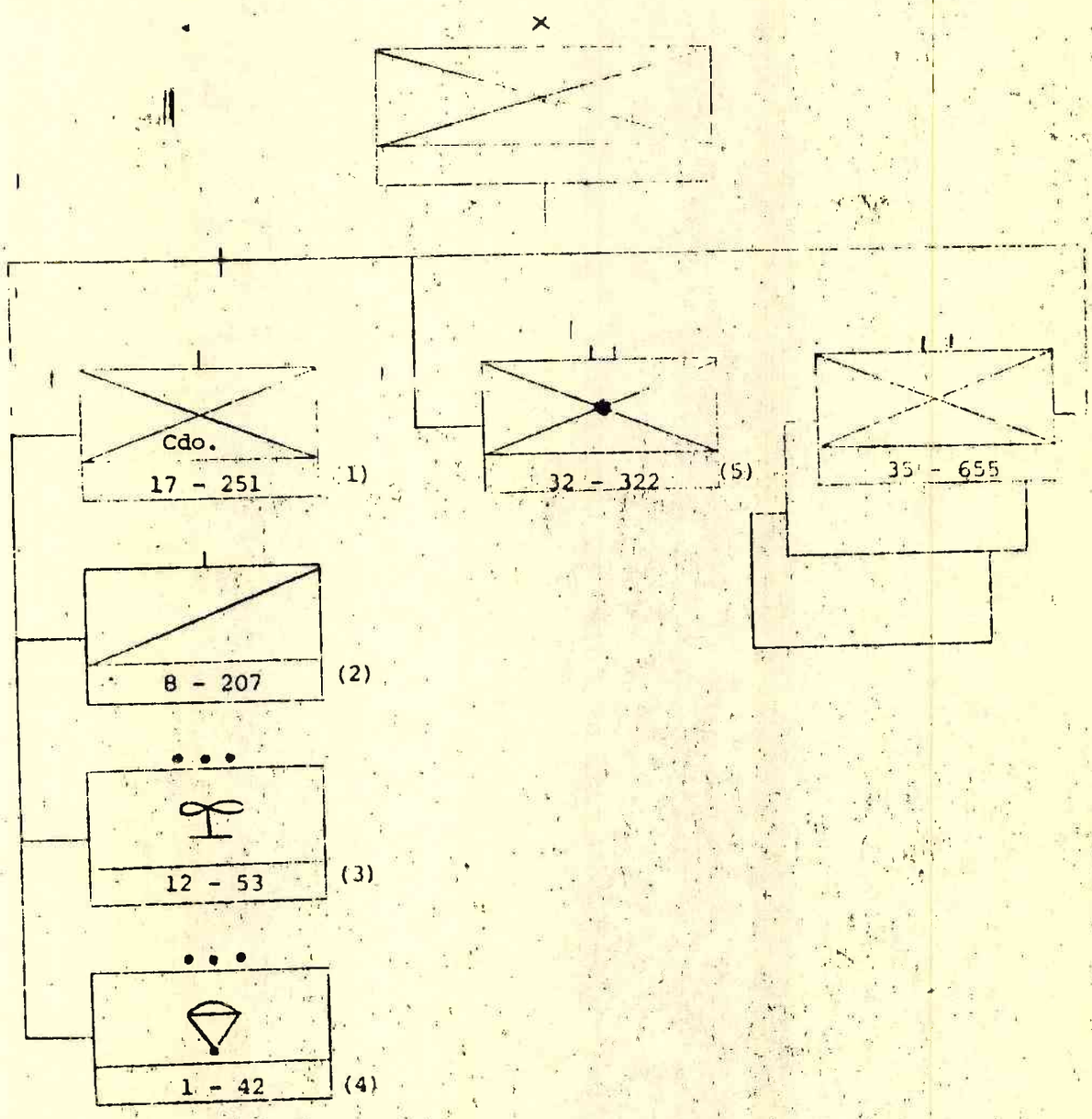
(C) Dispone de los elementos necesarios para el CONTROL OPERATIVO de la totalidad de las fuerzas de los ROYAL MARINES entre las cuales se cuenta la BRIGADA RM y los elementos destacados fuera del REINO UNIDO.

(D) Controla todo el sistema de adiestramiento del CUERPO en los aspectos específicos.

//

d. No podríamos dejar de ilustrar a nuestros lectores sin dar una idea aproximada de la orgánica prevista por los ROYAL MARINES para sus Unidades Operativas Básicas, a saber:

1) LA BRIGADA ROYAL MARINES (COMMANDO BRIGADE)



Notas:

(1) Incluye las Comunicaciones [illegible]s elementos para el Comando

(2) Incluye elementos para el reconocimiento anfibio

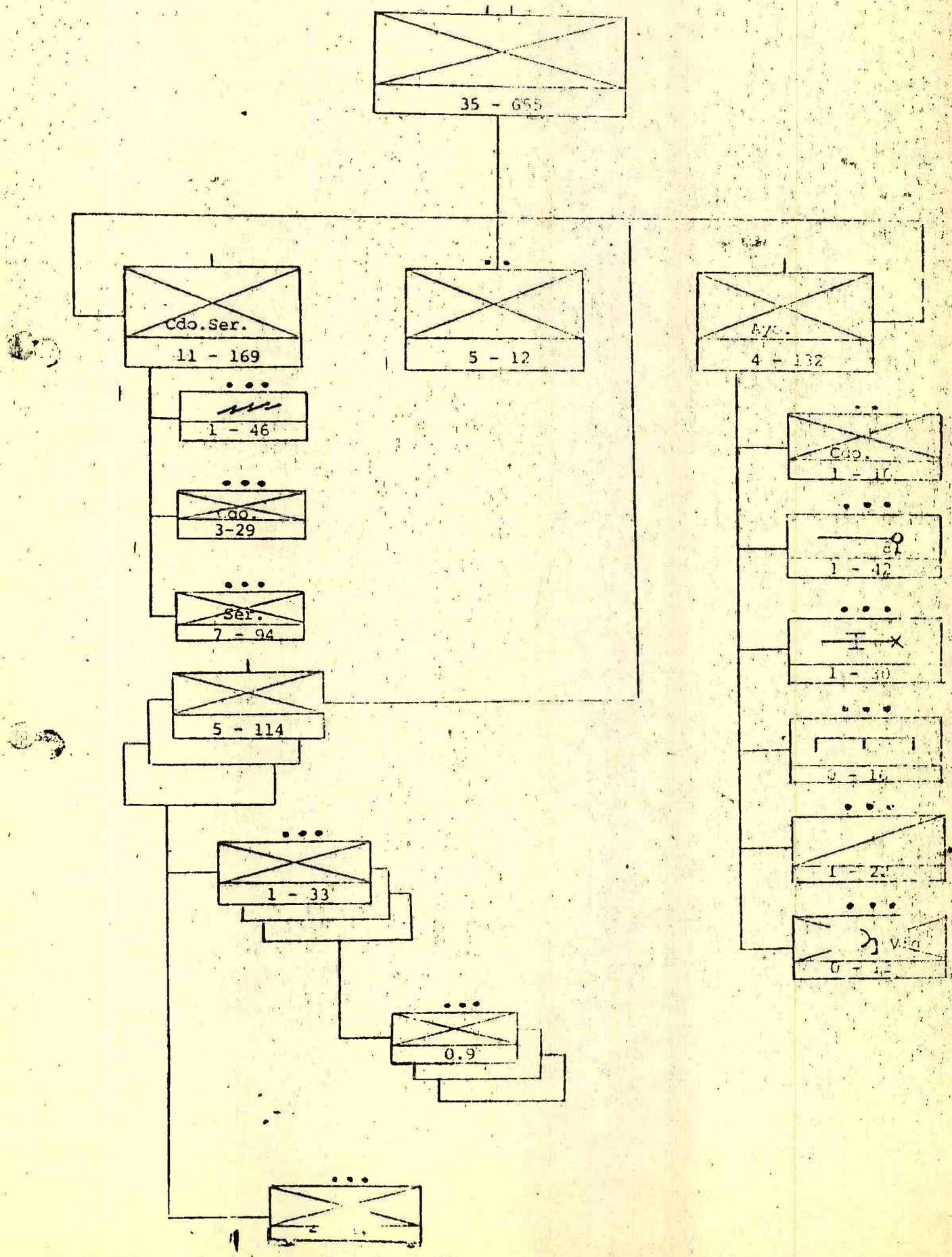
(3) Elementos de RM y EJERCITO

(4) Provista por el EJERCITO

(5) Material de Obuses 105 y Mort. 160

//

2) EL BATALLON ROYAL MARINES (COMMANDO)



3. Formación del Personal

Para poder comprender el sistema seguido por los ROYAL MARINES para la formación de su personal es necesario aclarar previamente que los ROYAL MARINES utilizan las jerarquías tradicionales del EJERCITO BRITANICO pero que se rige en las promociones por el sistema NAVAL. En tal sentido estableceremos una comparación para facilitar la comprensión ulterior de este artículo:

ROYAL MARINES	INFANTERIA MARINA ARGENTINA
Marine	Marinero 1º y 2º
Lance Corporal	Cabo 2º
Corporal	Cabo 1º
Sergeant	Cabo Principal
Staff Sergeant	Suboficial Segundo
Warrant Officer Class 2	Suboficial Primero
Warrant Officer Class 1	Suboficial Principal
Regimental Sergeant Major	Suboficial Mayor
----------	Guardiamarina
Second Lieutenant	Teniente de Corbeta
Acting Lieutenant	Teniente de Fragata
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Captain (RM)	Capitán de Corbeta
Major	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Colonel (-6 años) Colonel (+6 años)	Capitán de Navío
Major General	Contraalmirante
Lieutenant General	Vicealmirante
General	----------
Field Marshal	----------

a. Personal Superior

Los aspirantes a Oficiales en los ROYAL MARINES pueden optar por dos tipos de carrera:

a) Completa

Que implica la permanencia en los Cuadros de los ROYAL MARINES hasta que cumpla su término y/u obtenga permiso para retirarse.

Para ello puede elegir los siguientes caminos:

1)) Entrada a la Escuela Naval: rindiendo las pruebas de rigor y afrontando los gastos que implica.

2)) Entrada a la Escuela Naval Becado: por selección entre los postulantes y recibiendo retribución.

3)) Entrada a la Armada al fin de sus estudios: mediante la postulación y selección de los estudiantes (Universitarios, Politécnicos etc.) que al terminar su carrera se incorporan a los ROYAL MARINES recibiendo por ello una beca para el pago de sus estudios y con un adiestramiento sin perjuicio de los mismos.

4)) Egresados Universitarios: los que se porponen como aspirantes y poseen un título universitario.

b) Corta

Que implica la permanencia en los Cuadros por contratos de plazo fijo que son renovables de común acuerdo.

1)) Entrada Directa: rindiendo las pruebas de rigor.

2)) Egresados Universitarios: rindiendo las pruebas de rigor.

Las jerarquías están directamente relacionadas con la ROYAL NAVY y, por lo tanto, aunque utilizan los distintivos del EJERCITO, los Oficiales de los ROYAL MARINES ascienden y perciben sus haberes de acuerdo al sistema naval. Esto significa que un Capitán (RM) llega a ese rango cuando tiene alrededor de 30 años de edad y recibe el sueldo de un Capitán de Corbeta. Los ascensos de aquí en adelante se realizan mediante una selección del 60% de dichos Capitanes quienes son ascendidos al llegar a la edad promedio para ascender a Mayor: 36 1/2 años. Esto está de acuerdo con el ascenso a Capitán de Fragata en la ROYAL NAVY. Un Teniente Coronel (RM) equivale a un Capitán de Navío (RN), un Coronel a un Capitán de Navío (RN) con 6 años de antigüedad. El rango de Brigadier (RM) equivale a Comodoro (RN) y es en realidad un nombramiento y no un ascenso remunerado. A partir de entonces los ROYAL MARINES, la ROYAL NAVY y el EJERCITO tienen equivalencias exactas.

b. Personal Subalterno

El entrenamiento de los reclutas dura 26 semanas e incluye entrenamiento básico de infantería en el COMMANDO TRAINING CENTRE ROYAL MARINES. Asimismo se incluye entrenamiento anfibio en Poole. El objetivo es que todos los Marineros se incorporen a sus unidades completamente entrenados, cosa que a su vez contribuye a mantener el alistamiento operacional de los comandos. Inicialmente los Marineros se incorporan antes de cumplir los 17 años de edad y tienen 35 semanas de adiestramiento en el CTCRM.

El entrenamiento de los Suboficiales se lleva a cabo centralmente en la Sección de Suboficiales del CTCRM. Además de la recomendación del Oficial de Mando se debe cumplir con tres requisitos para el ascenso a Cabo a Sargento. El primero es un buen informe semestral, el segundo conocimientos suficientes para el ascenso a Cabo y el tercero es seguir el correspondiente curso para ascensos en la Sección de Suboficiales. El Primer Curso de Mando (Marinero a Cabo) dura 6 semanas y es seguido por un curso de 3 semanas para Mando de Sección. El Curso Superior de Mando (Cabo a Sargento) dura 7 semanas. Un curso avanzado de mando, que dura 5 semanas, prepara a Suboficiales seleccionados para nombramientos clave en unidades. Existe un curso de 4 semanas para preparar a los Suboficiales Principales para ascender a Suboficiales Mayores.

(x) "En base a un informe de los Lores del Comité de Asuntos de la Armada Real de Su Majestad y del Almirantazgo del Reino, leído hoy en la Junta, Su Majestad tuvo agrado en ordenar y dar las directivas para que se alisten de inmediato mil doscientos soldados de tierra para ser asignados a las Flotas de Su Majestad preparados para el Servicio Marítimo, colocándose a dichos mil doscientos soldados bajo un Coronel, un Teniente Coronel y un Suboficial y dividiéndolos en seis compañías . . . Recomendándosele al Duque de Albemarle, Su Gracia Lord General de las Fuerzas de Su Majestad, que se ocupe de todo ésto".

(xx) "Por su conducta , a la vanguardia en la batalla, y por las hazañas militares llevadas a cabo por ellos, llegaron a la gloriosa cúspide de las siete u ocho Divisiones más famosas del Ejército Británico en la Primera Guerra Mundial."

SECRETO

INFORME SOBRE LA VISITA A LA ROYAL MARINES CORPS

(26 al 29 JUNIO 1978)

1. CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES.

a. La presencia del JEFE DE LA INFANTERIA DE MARINA en INGLATERRA para asistir a la BRITISH ARMY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION dió lugar a que el ROYAL MARINES CORPS invitara al mismo a efectuar una visita a distintas unidades, incluyendo la misma una entrevista con el Comandante General del cuerpo.

b. El programa previsto fué cumplido sin interferencia alguna acompañado el nombrado Jefe, por el suscripto y el intérprete asignado por la Royal Navy Lt.Cder. N.G.DOLAN F.I.L.R.N. (ver programa preparado por la ROYAL MARINES en el Agregado Nº 1).

c. Con respecto al Lt.Cder. N.G.DOLAN por separado se informa al SIN, debiendo quedar constancia en este informe de su correcto desempeño a la par de que su presencia fué requerida para dar cabal importancia a los temas que se trataban en aspectos profesionales específicos.

d. De las entrevistas realizadas por el Jefe de la Infantería de Marina con los principales mandos de los Royal Marines, el mismo detallará por separado sus conclusiones, las que podrán o no formar parte del presente informe.

e. Debe quedar constancia que en la tramitación de esta visita se efectuó un fluido intercambio de información entre el que suscribe y el Ayudante del Comandante General de los Royal Marines (Captain S.J.PACK RM) la cual se agrega a título informativo:

1) INFORMACION DE LOS ROYAL MARINES

a) Apunte RESERVADO de la ESN con referencias a la organización, funciones, etc. de la ROYAL MARINES (Copia Agregado Nº 2).

b) Curriculum del Comandante General de la Royal Marines.

c) De las charlas mantenidas con el nombrado Captain PACK pueden extraerse las siguientes conclusiones:

- Es extraño para ellos el dimensionamiento de nuestra I.M. la cual funciona con efectivos prácticamente iguales con la mitad de Oficiales.

- En ese sentido, los oficiales, llama su atención la formación de los mismos en la ESN, las escuelas ulteriores, y los cursos realizados en USA, lo que los lleva a tirar a los mismos con una sobrestimación que motiva el orgullo del que suscribe.

- Este aspecto es el NEGATIVO, a mi juicio el fundamental en la posible obtención de cursos en la ROYAL MARINES que no sean los estrictamente relacionados con las técnicas de combate o el adiestramiento físico para el mismo.

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- Dan como un hecho que el largo vínculo con la USMC han influenciado nuestro concepto de empleo de la fuerza y nos aleja de sus concepciones actuales producto de sus obligaciones con la OTAN.

- El que la I.M. disponga de ARTILLERIA y COMUNICACIONES dentro de su orgánica, ayuda a suponernos más evolucionados que lo real (SOBRESTIMACION), pues ellos no cuentan con esas armas sino por asignación permanente efectuada por el EJERCITO BRITANICO.

2) INFORMACION SUMINISTRADA A LA ROYAL MARINES

a) Ante el requerimiento del Captain PACK de información relativa a la I.M. y teniendo en cuenta la entregada previamente por la ROYAL NAVY se confeccionó una síntesis informativa que tiene su referencia en informaciones públicas ya publicadas (Copia Agregado Nº 3).

b) Se suministró el curriculum del Señor Jefe de la Infantería de Marina.

c) La información suministrada motivó una serie de aclaraciones que estaban centradas en:

- La existencia y funciones del BATALLON SERVICIOS dentro de la Brigada.

- Que era una BASE DE INFANTERIA DE MARINA, sobre todo en su dimensionamiento físico, campos de instrucción, etc. (COSA NO HABITUAL EN INGLATERRA donde las Unidades hacen largos viajes en busca de terrenos aptos).

2. SINTESIS DE LAS IMPRESIONES RECIBIDAS

a. La apostura formal y presentación del personal y unidades visitadas es inobjetable.

b. La deferencia puesta de manifiesto en el trato recibido demuestra consideración especial y una preferente atención en responder a cualquier tipo de pregunta, relacionada al equipo y/o entrenamiento de tropas.

c. En general los oficiales de la ROYAL MARINES, no difieren en sus dudas generales respecto de la situación Argentina del resto del pueblo inglés, aún cuando los que han prestado servicios en IRLANDA DEL NORTE se muestran más inclinados a comprender las exigencias del enfrentamiento con el terrorismo.

d. Profesionalmente rehuyen cualquier tipo de conversación específica y al analizar su actual situación (DE LA ROYAL MARINES) racionalizan el hecho transfiriendo sus falencias actuales a la función que políticamente se les ha asignado en el campo militar dentro de la OTAN.

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e. Es evidente que sufren apremios económicos que se evidencian en sus esfuerzos para retener al personal.

f. Manifiestan una desusada deferencia por los Suboficiales Superiores (Sargent) los cuales se mueven en casi el mismo nivel dentro de las Unidades.

g. Las exigencias físicas para todo el personal son muy fuertes y consumen a los Suboficiales antes de que sobrepasen los 35 años de edad, tope no establecido pero sí reconocido, para la duración de su carrera.

h. En el CENTRO DE INSTRUCCION y en el BATALLON DE INFANTERIA visitado es evidente la abundancia de instructores y subinstructores que se utilizarón para la impartición de instrucciones, los cuales cuentan con muy buen apoyo de ayudas didácticas destinadas no solo al aumento de eficiencia sino a la economía de recursos (Tiro - manejo armas - operación material comunicaciones).

i. El material y armamento observado estaba bien mantenido, aún cuando mostraba signos de uso reiterado (sobretodo los vehículos y material de comunicaciones).

j. En el aspecto Comunicaciones, (efectuaron una exposición sobre los enlaces en una operación anfibia dentro de sus previsiones en la OTAN), demuestran una similitud conceptual con nuestra doctrina, aún cuando las exigencias del empleo previsto para las fuerzas combinadas (Anglo-holandesas) dentro de la OTAN anotan diferencias técnicas sustanciales:

1) Mayores potencias (Este aspecto improvisaron la respuesta, pues dijeron que presuponen una fuerte acción de guerra electrónica para la cual solo proveen el adiestramiento de los operadores en reducir las potencias de emisión).

2) Mayor número de canales (circuitos) para la Infantería, los circuitos son previstos hasta el nivel de pelotón. Tampoco pudieron aclarar como pensaban evitar la interferencia no intencional previsible con el enemigo (sobretodo por la potencia de los equipos empleados en ese nivel 2W.).

3) El material de nivel táctico, será provisto a fines de 1980 (esperan completar el material) de CRYPDIX para garantizar la seguridad de los enlaces a nivel de Sección hacia arriba.

k. Los ROYAL MARINES tienen a su cargo la operación de todos los vehículos y/o embarcaciones utilizados por la ROYAL NAVY en Operaciones Anfibias. En este concepto debe incluirse la impartición de cursos de patrones y el mantenimiento de las dotaciones en las embarcaciones de mayor porte (para desembarco de vehículos y efectivos del orden de una compañía).
El mantenimiento técnico de las embarcaciones corre por cuenta de personal técnico de la ROYAL NAVY.

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SECRETO

1) En general los ROYAL MARINES no mostraron poseer vehículos anfíbios (ni dijeron poseerlos) y entre su parque automotor tampoco mostraron vehículos especialmente preparados para ello. No obstante efectuaron una demostración de como preparaban un vehículo convencional para ello. La preparación en general no difiere de la efectuada en nuestro cuerpo, aún cuando ellos, no adoptan previsiones con respecto al escape el cual hacen funcionar manteniendo muy acelerado el motor (nosotros prevemos fuera del agua la toma del aire y el escape- Ellos solo la toma de aire).

11) El adiestramiento físico y militar que recibe todo el personal de los ROYAL MARINES es similar para todos los niveles y solo difiere en su duración atento a la edad de los reclutas, oscilando entre las 36 y 26 semanas (el más largo para los más jóvenes) y se caracteriza por la rudeza e importancia dada a la preparación física la cual continua siendo mantenida a lo largo de su permanencia en las filas activas mediante el adiestramiento intensivo y el periódico chequeo en el CENTRO DE ADIESTRAMIENTO.

m) Debe señalarse que utilizan en su adiestramiento un circuito de endurecimiento, que más que exigencias físicas del tipo de nuestra pista de obstáculos que también usan previamente para aprender técnicas adecuadas, exige fortaleza de carácter y resistencia. En apretada síntesis no es otra cosa que un largo circuito que enfrenta al grupo de reclutas con una serie de exigencias penosas que en su máxima expresión exigen más de una hora de esfuerzos continuados que pasan al recluta por las mas disparas experiencias (Desde el cruce de cursos de agua y pantanos, la sorpresiva apertura de fuego al pasaje de un tunel lleno de agua sin dejar de lado la explosión de granadas, etc.), todo esto encuadrado anímicamente con la presencia de ambulancias y evacuación permanente de heridos (algunos reales y otros ficticios). El pasaje de este circuito en un tiempo establecido es el que hace merecedor al recluta de su boina verde distintivo de los ROYAL MARINES y sin el cual no se logra la consideración de los componentes del CUERPO.-

3. ACLARACIONES.

a. El presente informe será elevado al Señor JEFE DE LA INFANTERIA DE MARINA DEL E.M.G.A., para que el mismo efectue las observaciones y/o acotaciones a que haya lugar.

b. Por separado y sin agregados se elevará copia del presente a la JEFATURA DE INTELIGENCIA DEL E.M.G.A. y al SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA NAVAL.

LONDRES, 13 de julio de 1978.-

COMISION NAVAL ARGENTINA EN EUROPA

ALBERTO CESAR GONZALEZ
Capitán de Fragata de I.M.
Jefe

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Ref 8/1/23(BE)

See Distribution

20 June 1978

VISIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERTO WULFF DE LA FUENTE, COMMANDANT OF THE ARGENTINE MARINE CORPS, TO THE ROYAL MARINES 26 - 29 JUNE 1978

1. The programme and selected briefs for the visit of Rear Admiral Wulff de la Fuente to the Royal Marines are attached. Royal Marines addressees are asked to note that although Rear Admiral Wulff de la Fuente is the head of the Argentine Marine Corps his formal title is Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps, Naval Staff.

2. Senora Mariel Oliver Wulff de la Fuente will accompany the Admiral throughout the visit. A separate programme (where it differs from the main schedule) is shown at Appendix 1 to Annex A. Commander Alberto Gonzalez, Argentine Marine Corps (Assistant Naval Attache) and Lieutenant Commander N G Dolan RN (interpreter) will also accompany throughout.

3. A brief on the Argentine Marine Corps and biographical notes are being despatched under separate cover.

S J PACK
Captain RM
for CGRM

Annexes:

A. Visit Programme
B. Organisation of the Royal Marines (asterisk addressees only)
C. Notes on Royal Marines Poole (asterisk addressees only)
D. Notes on the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines (asterisk addressees only)
E. Biographical Notes on Commandant General Royal Marines (asterisk addressees only)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SBS	Special Boat Squadron
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
FAC	Forward Air Controller
RMR	Royal Marines Reserve
AD Tp	Air Defence Troop
RSRM	Raiding Squadron Royal Marines
Cdo	Commando
Coy	Company
Sqn	Squadron
Regt	Regiment
Bde	Brigade
Log	Logistic
ACG	Amphibious Combat Group
RNLMC	Royal Netherlands Marine Corps
NAS	Naval Air Squadron
Trg	Training
TT	Technical Training

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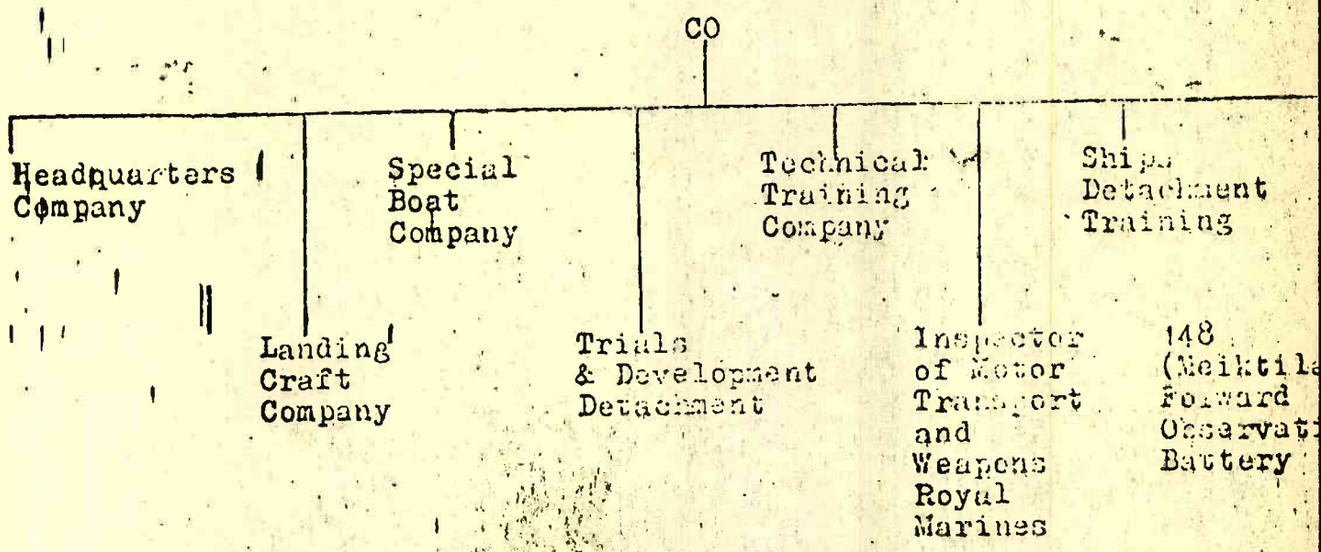
ROYAL MARINES POOLE

1. Organisation. Royal Marines Poole is organised as shown in this diagram:



2. Tasks. You will be fully briefed on detailed tasks and roles of each of the organisations listed at Paragraph 1 during your visit. In outline, however, Royal Marines Poole is tasked with:

a. Training

(1) RM officers and men for the Landing Craft Branch and Special Boats Company

(2) RM officers and men for the drivers and technical branches. The latter covers:

(a) Vehicle Mechanics
(b) Metalsmiths
(c) Illustrators
(d) Carpenters
(e) Armourers

(3) Basic Amphibious training for Young Officers

(4) Pre-embarkation training for RM Ships detachment

(5) Raiding craft training

(6) Continuation training for Special Boats Squadron

b. Trials and Development

(1) Development of amphibious warfare techniques and materials affecting the Royal Marines

(2) T[illegible]s of amphibious equipment and craft as directed

1978

NOTES ON THE COMMANDO TRAINING CENTRE ROYAL MARINES

ROLE

1. The role of CTCRM is to train officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines on all stages of infantry and commando skills. This includes basic and advanced field training, NCO promotion courses, qualification courses for instructors, and training for some specialists.

COURSES

2. The Commando Training Centre Royal Marines is split into five wings who are responsible for the following training:

a. Officers Training Wing. Responsibilities are:

(1) The basic and military training of all Young Officers

(2) Providing post-commissioning training for Special Duties Officers

(3) Assisting with the military training of Reserve Officers

(4) Maintaining a comprehensive military library available to all Royal Marines Officers.

b. NCOs Training Wing. Responsible for the initial and continuation training of all NCOs.

c. Specialist Training Wing. Responsible for training platoon weapons instructors, heavy weapons (81mm mortars, WOMBAT anti-tank guns and anti-tank guided missiles) specialists, assault engineer specialists and drill instructors.

d. Commando Training Wing. The aim of Commando Training is to make the recruit a disciplined, educated and physically fit Marine who is able to fulfil with confidence the duties of a rifleman in a Commando unit and who understands his role as a responsible citizen. You will be fully briefed on the Commando training aspects during your visit.

e. Signal and Clerk Training Wing. Responsible for the training of all Signals officers, radio operators, specialist signallers, telecommunications technicians and clerks for service throughout the Corps.

(In students' racks 31 May 77)

ROYAL MARINES

INTRODUCTION

1. The Royal Marines are a Corps of amphibious infantry and are a part of the Royal Navy.

HISTORY

2. A short history of the Royal Marines is at Annex D.

ROLES

3. The roles of the Corps are to provide:

a. Commandos for amphibious operations. In addition to their specialist role, commandos are employed world wide on normal infantry tasks.

b. Detachments for HM Ships and naval shore establishments. These ships include up to 10 frigates, the ice patrol ship, HMS Endurance in the Falkland Islands and the Amphibious Ships.

c. Special Boats Sections, the Raiding Squadrons and Landing Craft crews.

d. Bands for the Fleet, the Royal Marines and certain RN shore establishments.

MANPOWER, ORGANISATION AND TRAINING

4. Strength. The Corps' authorised strength at 1 April 1978 is 615 Officers and 6911 WOs, NCOs and Marines, including 309 Band Service and Buglers. The 1978/79 new entry target figure, including the Band Service, is 1400 Marines.

5. Deployment. The Corps is deployed as follows:

Commando Forces	67%
At sea	7%
UK Establishments (RN and RM)	25%
Overseas Establishments (RM)	1%

ORGANISATION

6. Command. The Corps is commanded by the Commandant General Royal Marines (CGRM), at present Lieutenant General J C C Richards. He exercises the dual functions of commanding the Royal Marines and advising the Admiralty Board as a head of a department within the Ministry of Defence. He also advises appropriate Service commanders and staffs on major policy matters concerning the Royal Marines.

7. Organisation. The Royal Marines organisation consists of a headquarters, an operational formation, a training group and reserve forces.

a. Headquarters. Department of the Commandant General Royal Marines, Ministry of Defence (Navy).

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ROYAL MARINES

b. Operational Formation. Commando Forces Royal Marines are based at Plymouth. The formation is commanded by a Major General and he commands all Commando Forces including Army units allocated in support and Royal Netherlands Marine Corps units allocated to Commando Forces for operations. In conjunction with the Flag Officer Carriers and Amphibious Ships, he is responsible for planning and mounting commando amphibious operations and exercises and for providing joint advice on amphibious matters.

c. Training Group. Training Group Royal Marines is centred on Portsmouth. The Group consists of a number of training establishments and is commanded by a Major General, who is responsible for all Royal Marines individual, specialist, technical, command and band training and Home Defence Tasks.

d. Reserve Forces. In addition to the normal statutory reserve, the Royal Marines Section of the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Corps has its own volunteer reserve; the Royal Marines Reserve, the current authorised strength of which is 1070 officers and men. These volunteers are based on five RMR units and frequently train with the regular Corps.

The outline organisation of the Royal Marines is given at Annex A.

3. Officer Rank Structure. Ranks are related directly to the Royal Navy and therefore, although wearing Army badges of rank, Royal Marines officers are promoted and paid under the naval system. This means that a Captain RM is promoted to that rank at about 30 years of age and is paid as a Lieutenant Commander. Promotion above this rank is by selection with 60% of those Captains reaching the average age of promotion to Major (36½ years) being promoted that is in line with naval promotion to Commander. A Lieutenant Colonel RM is equated to a Captain RN, a Colonel to a Captain RN of 6 years seniority. The rank of Brigadier (RM) equates to Commodore (RN) and is an appointment rather than a paid promotion. Above this rank the Royal Marines, Royal Navy and the Army are exactly equivalent.

TRAINING

9. Officers.

a. There are six methods of officer entry; four for full career and two for short career. These are:

(1) Full Career.

(a) Direct Entry.

(b) Scholarship or Reserved Appointment.

(c) University Cadetship.

(d) Graduate.

(2) Short Career.

(a) Direct Entry.

(b) Graduate.

b. All officers are appointed as Second Lieutenants, except graduates who are appointed Acting Lieutenants. When they join the Corps they are considered to be on probation until they have completed their two years Royal Marines training. They join at the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines where they spend their first 12 months at the Officers Training Wing being trained primarily as Commando Troop Commanders. This period includes some Naval and Amphibious training. They are then sent to a Commando to get practical experience as troop commanders for a year before they are considered to have completed training.

c. Officers are promoted to Acting Lieutenants after 2 years and Lieutenant after 4 years. Graduates, who join CTCRM as Acting Lieutenants, are promoted to Lieutenant with one years seniority after 2 years and are thus in step with those officers of a similar age group. Short service officers who join the Corps for 5 years have the option to extend to a maximum of 10 years and have an opportunity to transfer to full career.

d. In their third year all full career subalterns except graduates, university nominations, and short service officers selected for full career or extending to 10 years, attend the Professional Studies Course which is held at RNC Dartmouth and lasts for one term of 13 weeks. The purpose of the course is to broaden an officer's knowledge in order to fit him for his duties as a subaltern and to provide him with a basis for further study during his career. The syllabus is linked to that of the PQS. Subsequently officers take part in the PQS and attend the Junior Command and Staff Course. Some subalterns also attend the Lieutenants Greenwich Course.

e. RM officers sit the Army's PQS I and II examinations under similar rules for Army Officers. PQS I is not, however, a qualification for promotion to Captain.

10. NCOs. NCO Training is carried out centrally at the NCOs' Wing of the CTCRM. There are 3 requirements for promotion to Corporal or Sergeant in addition to a Commanding Officer's recommendation; the first is a consistently good half-yearly report, the second is an educational qualification for promotion to Corporal and the third is attendance on the appropriate upgrading course at the NCOs' Wing. The Junior Command Course (Marine to Corporal) lasts 6 weeks and is followed by a 3 week Section Commanders Course for CD Branch (see paragraph 12 below). The Senior Command Course (Corporal to Sergeant) lasts 7 weeks. An Advanced Command College, which takes 5 weeks prepares selected Senior NCOs for key appointments in units. A 4 week course is run to prepare selected Senior NCOs for RSM.

11. Recruits. Adult recruit training lasts 26 weeks and includes infantry and commando training at the CTCRM near Exmouth. The training includes amphibious training at Poole. Training is designed to ensure that all Marines join their units fully trained and this in turn helps to maintain the operational readiness of the commandos. Junior Marines join when under the age of 17 years and undergo 35 weeks training at CTCRM.

12. Specialist Training. After he has completed his recruit training a Marine can be selected to take a specialist qualifying course. (In general the Corps runs its own specialist training but makes some use of Naval and Army Schools where appropriate). On passing this course a Marine will be employed as a specialist and be given the opportunity to upgrade at a later stage. The following specialist qualifications are available to NCOs and Marines:

ROYAL MARINES

General Duties Branch

Assault Engineer
Drill Instructor
Helicopter Pilot (ULA) - Senior NCOs
Heavy Weapons
Landing Craft
Provost
Physical Training Instructor
Platoon Weapons Instructor
Mountain Leader
Swimmer Canoeist/Parachutist

Technical Branch

Bugler
Clerk
Cook
Tradesman - includes: Illustrator, Carpenter, Metalsmith, Printer, Armourer, Vehicle Mechanic and Telecommunications Technician
Musician (RM Band Service)
Driver
Signaller

COMMANDOS

BACKGROUND

13. During the Second World War commandos were provided by the Army and by the Royal Marines. After the war it was decided that commandos were still needed for tasks demanding special skill in amphibious operations and the Royal Marines were charged with this role. A Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, now including a Forward Observation Battery, and a [redacted] Battery, a Commando Logistics Regiment, an Independent Commando Squadron Royal Engineers and a [redacted] Engineer Squadron have since been formed to support commando operations.

14. In 1962 all commandos were reorganised on a company basis and increased in size. Before 1962 a commando was organised with five rifle troops and a heavy weapons troop, in addition to the normal command and administrative elements. The latest establishment is given in Annex B. There is one establishment only, Peace and War. In a commando the Medical Officer and his staff, the Instructor Officer (Assistant Intelligence Officer) and the Chaplain are provided by the Navy and have to pass the Commando Course before being posted to their commando.

15. Commando Forces currently consists of a Commando Forces Headquarters, Brigade Headquarters, 4 commandos, an independent commando company, a raiding Squadron, supporting arms and a Logistics Regiment. The organisation of a Commando Brigade is shown at Annex C. Commando units are established primarily for amphibious and helicopter operations and together with their embarked naval air squadrons are capable of operations up to and including limited war against enemy regular forces.

16. During the period 1945-71 3rd Commando Brigade was deployed overseas either in the Mediterranean or East of Suez and was employed almost continuously on counter insurgency/internal security type operations. The formation was redeployed to the United Kingdom in 1971 for its new limited war role in Europe.

OPERATIONAL TASKS

17. NATO. The primary task of Commando Forces is to provide the UK landing force element of the United Kingdom/Netherlands Amphibious Force which is declared to NATO. The force could range in size from a commando group to a commando brigade of up to five commandos (including the ACE, ARMNO), with supporting arms and logistic backing. Until the recent Defence Reviews the deployment options included both flanks of Allied Command Europe, but in future they will be assigned to SACLANT as Specialist Reinforcement Forces to the northern flank and in support of the Island Commands. One commando group (45 Commando Group) based in Scotland is fully trained and equipped for

ROYAL MARINES

brigade size. It consists of a Headquarters, and Transport, Ordnance, Workshop, Raiding and Medical Squadrons, and its establishment includes Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Army officers and personnel.

ROYAL MARINES PILOTS

24. Light Helicopter Pilots. Officers and Senior NCOs are trained by the Army as pilots for light helicopters. 3 Commando Brigade has an Air Squadron consisting of three Commando Group Flights, and a Headquarters Flight. This squadron is equipped with Scout and Gazelle light helicopters and Lynx in 1980.

25. Support Helicopter Pilots. The Corps provides some pilots to fly the support helicopters in the naval air commando squadrons embarked in commando ships. Normally these are Light Helicopter Pilots who are given further training on The Wessex V.

AMPHIBIOUS SERVICE

AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS

26. HMS BULWARK has now been placed in care and maintenance, and her Wessex helicopter squadron disbanded. HMS HERMES is declared to NATO as an anti-submarine warfare ship (C/S) and in a secondary role as a commando ship (LPH).

27. HMS HERMES commissioned for the first time after being converted, in September 1973. She can embark a commando group of 800 men in reasonable living conditions and up to 1,650 men can be embarked for short periods. Up to 18 Wessex V helicopters can be embarked. The Wessex V has a payload of 3,100 lbs over a radius of 40 nautical miles and can carry 14 fully equipped men (15 without a crewman) or a ½ ton vehicle. The Wessex V has 2 engines which make it a very safe, reliable aircraft.

28. A proportion of helicopters in the commando air squadrons can be fitted with the SS 11 anti-tank missile as well as machine guns. In the ground-to-ground role the SS 11 is operated by the commando anti-tank troop.

29. Four landing craft (LCVP), manned by Royal Marines, are carried by the LPH at davits. If suitable beaches exist, these craft can be used to land troops (35 men per craft), ½ ton vehicles and trailers or supplies. Heavy vehicles are carried in the LPD.

30. HMS FEARLESS (LPD) commissioned in December 1965 and HMS INTREPID in March 1967. Each ship carries a squadron of 4 LCM(9)s and a squadron of 4 LCVPs manned by Royal Marines. The amphibious beach unit is also provided by the Royal Marines. One LPD is tasked to meet the Dartmouth Training Squadron commitment, but can revert to the amphibious role at short notice. The other LPD is at 30 days notice for operations.

31. The LPD is designed to provide a Joint Headquarters for an Amphibious Group Commander and a Brigade Commander in an amphibious operation. In addition it will carry a military lift of heavy vehicles, (including tanks), combat supplies and personnel. The LPD can carry 350 embarked troops for a long period and up to 650 for not more than 7 days. Within these figures considerable flexibility can be achieved and a realistic planning figure would be 500 all ranks for about 14 days.

ROYAL MARINES

32. HMS FEARLESS and HMS INTREPID will remain in service as previously planned throughout the 1980s, but only one ship will be kept at immediate operational readiness, the second being in care and maintenance or refit.

33. Up to six Landing Ships Logistic (LSL) could be made available for the deployment of Commando Forces. Plans are also in hand for the use of civilian Roll On Roll Off ships if there is a service shipping shortfall and they have been used on recent exercises.

ROYAL MARINES POOLE

34. This unit trains Royal Marines landing craft crews, swimmer canoeists for Special Boats Sections, detachments for HM Ships and amphibious beach units. It is responsible for carrying out trials of amphibious craft and equipment and provides landing craft for exercises in home waters. In July 1979 the Technical Training Wing moved to Poole from Royal Marines Barracks Eastney and this Company is responsible for the training of Royal Marines tradesmen and drivers.

DETACHMENTS IN HM SHIPS

35. With the reduction in the number of large ships in the Navy in recent years and in the increasingly specialised nature of naval warfare, fewer Royal Marines now serve at sea. Apart from the detachments in the amphibious ships they are carried in up to ten frigates, which in turn are deployed evenly throughout the frigate squadrons. These frigate detachments consist of one officer and 21 NCOs and Marines, who are employed as seamen and in selected ships operational tasks. Their primary task is to provide an IS and military landing force capable of acting independently or in conjunction with other forces. In addition there is a Royal Marines detachment in the ice patrol ship HMS ENDURANCE and a special detachment, MP 8901 is based in the Falkland Islands. A study is currently in progress to determine the future shape of our sea going support in view of the new types of ship beginning to come into service.

36. Maintaining the normal military skills is difficult as the efficiency of the ship is affected if the detachment is landed for more than a few days. The OCRM (Officer Commanding Royal Marines) in a frigate is a Lieutenant. It is a responsible and worthwhile independent command for a young officer who is often completely detached from his Corps. A seagoing appointment may be preceded and followed by service in a commando and is a normal part of a Marine's career.

SPECIAL BOAT SECTIONS (SBS)

37. There are a high proportion of NCOs in each SBS because many tasks are carried out by teams of 2 men, one of which is an NCO. All are trained underwater swimmers and parachutists, specializing in:

a. Amphibious reconnaissance.

b. Intelligence gathering.

c. Offensive raids including underwater attacks.

d. Pathfinding for a helicopter-borne force.

e. Clearance of underwater obstacles between the 5 fathom mark and the water's edge in preparation for an amphibious landing. This task would be undertaken in co-operation with the RN clearance divers who are specialists in this field.

ROYAL MARINES

38. The section or part of it, can be carried to the target area by a submarine, surface craft, helicopter or aircraft. The final approach to its objective can be made in a number of different ways, by:

a. Canoe.

b. Inflatable raiding craft, propelled by paddle, oars or outboard engine.

c. Swimming.

39. The Special Boat Squadron at Royal Marines Poole includes a number of Special Boat Sections which are available for deployment world wide. Elements of the Squadron are placed under the operational control of the Major General Commando Forces when operating in support of Commando Forces.

STAFF PROBLEMS

40. Commandos and other Royal Marines units may be attached to the Army and can present unfamiliar problems.

a. Planning and Operations.

(1) An understanding of the organisation and characteristics of commando units is important if the best is to be gained from them.

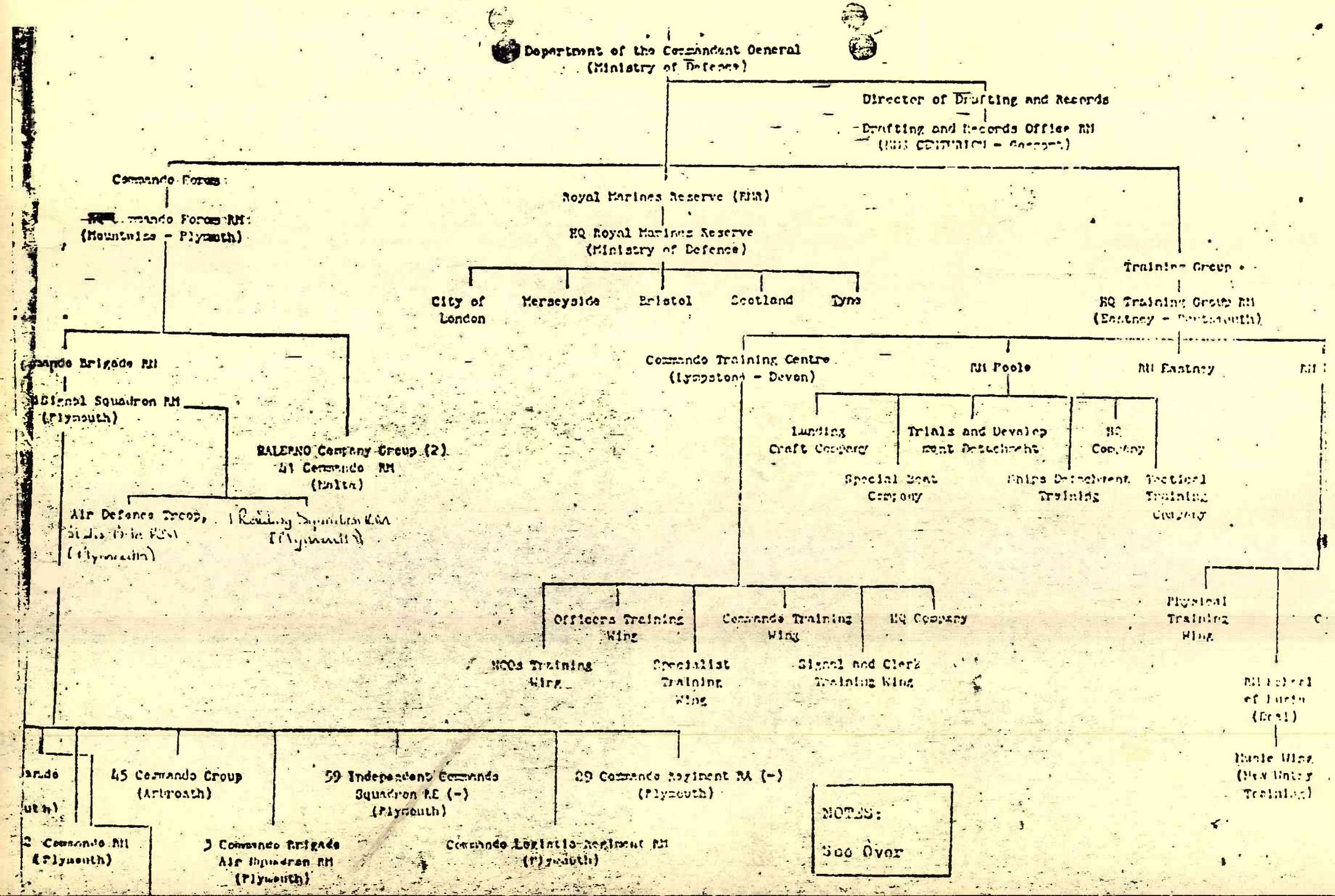
(2) Demands for special equipment, particularly for helicopter operations, need to be considered early in planning.

b. Communications. A commando has similar communications equipment to an infantry battalion. On amphibious operations, amphibious ships can provide the necessary long range communications and arrangements are being made with RAF for long range communications to be provided in their absence.

c. Intelligence. SBS can be a valuable source of specialised intelligence, but if units of different organisations, eg the Special Air Service and the SBS, are involved in reconnaissance operations in the theatre, their activities must be coordinated at the highest level.

Annexes:

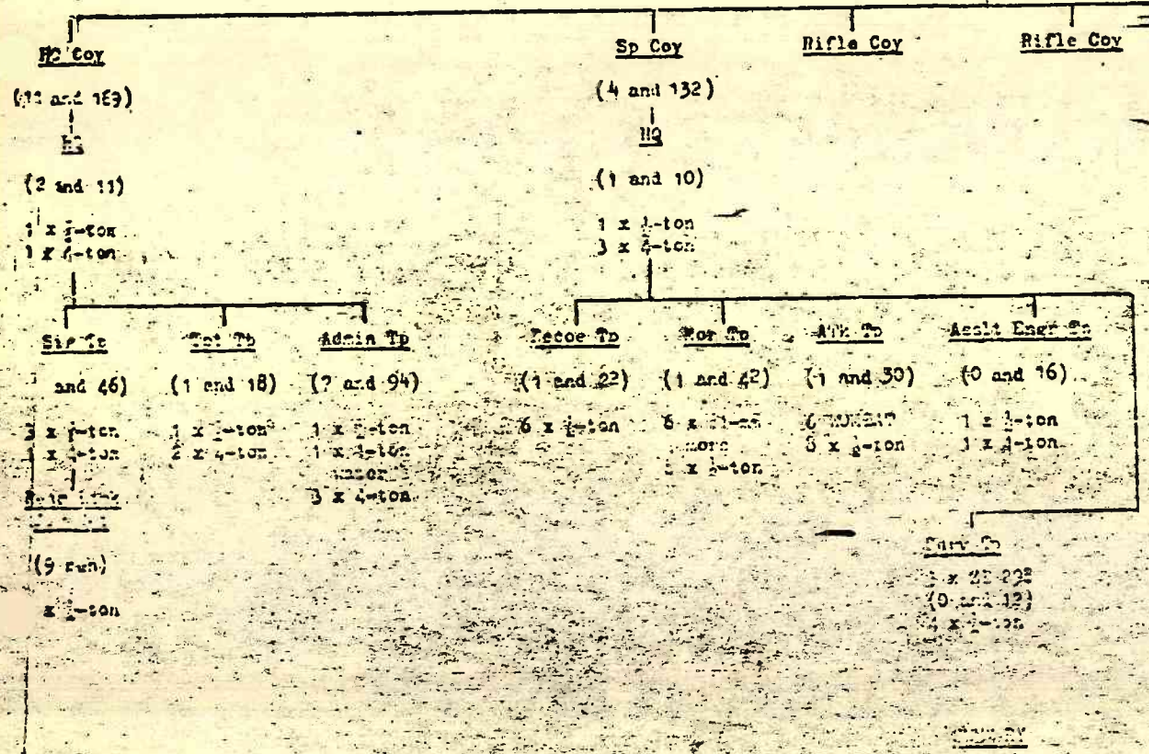
A. Organisation of the Royal Marines in the United Kingdom.
B. Organisation of a Commando.
C. Organisation of a Commando Brigade.
D. Short History of the Royal Marines.


Department of the Commandant General
(Ministry of Defence)
Director of Drafting and Records
Drafting and Records Office RM
Commando Forces
Royal Marines Reserve (RMR)
HQ Royal Marines Reserve
(Ministry of Defence)
City of London
Merseyside
Bristol
Scotland
Tyne
Training Group
HQ Training Group RM
Commando Training Centre
(Lympstone - Devon)
RM Poole
RM Eastney
Landing Craft Company
Trials and Development Detachment
HQ Company
Special Boat Company
Ships Detachment Training
Tactical Training Company
Officers Training Wing
Commando Training Wing
HQ Company
NCOs Training Wing
Specialist Training Wing
Signal and Clerk Training Wing
Physical Training Wing
Commando Brigade
Signal Squadron RM
(Plymouth)
BALERNO Company Group (2)
40 Commando RM
(Malta)
Air Defence Troop,
(Plymouth)
45 Commando Group
(Arbroath)
59 Independent Commando
Squadron RE (-)
(Plymouth)
29 Commando Regiment RA (-)
(Plymouth)
Commando Logistic Regiment RM
(Plymouth)
3 Commando Brigade
Air Squadron RM
(Plymouth)
NOTES:
See Over

(4) SALERNO Company Group, 41 Commando RM reverts to under command Commanding Officer 41 Commando RM with effect 1 Apr 79. Until then the Company Group is under command MCRM Commando Forces.

(2) Garrison Squadron will in due course be removed from Commando Logistic Regiment RM and become Royal Marines Plymouth, providing the base garrison services of all RMs in the Plymouth Base area.

ORGANISATION OF A COMMANDO



Summary

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mors	[illegible]
55	265	50	[illegible]	45	11	1	6 MILAN	6 x 81 mm	51 incl 13 (SM)

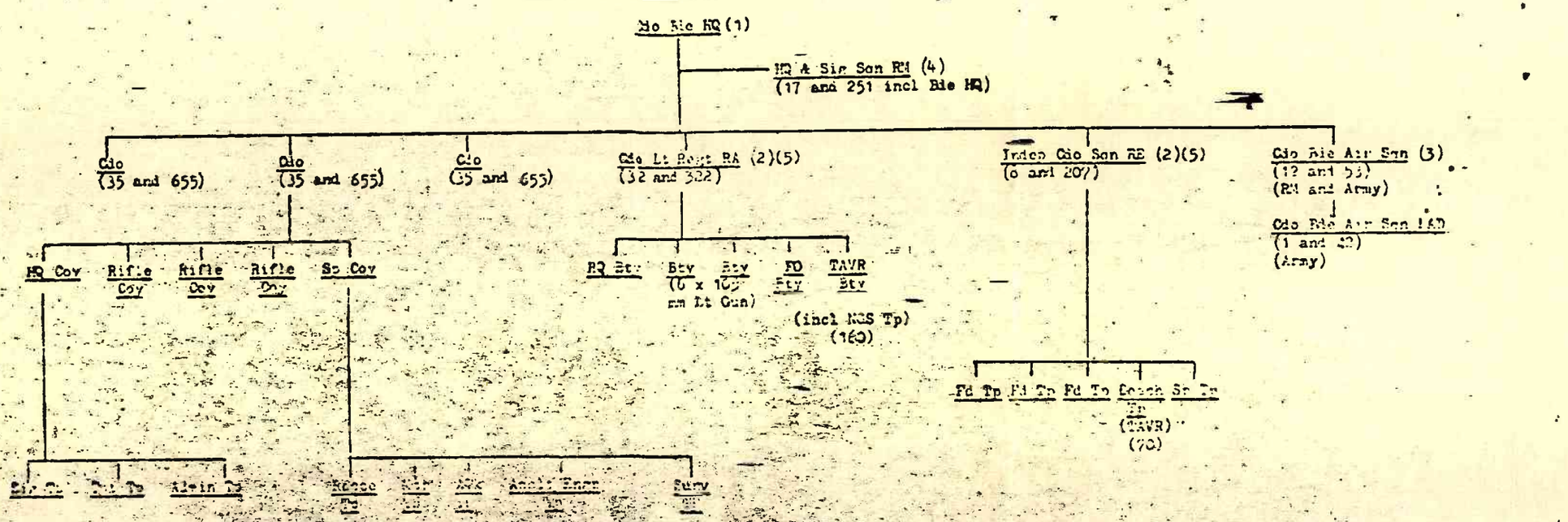
Note:

1. 12 x MILAN will replace WOMBAT in Atk Tp in 1978. It will be transported in 1 ramc vehicle. An additional 5 MILANS will replace CARL GUSTAV in rifle coys.

RESTRICTED

ANNEX C TO ROYAL MARINES

ORGANIZATION OF A COMMANDO BRIGADE



Notes:

1. It is planned that HQ 3 Cdo Bde will be assimilated from HQ Commando RM in due course. Time scale and detailed organisation has not yet been finalised.
2. One bty of the Cdo Lt Regt RA and one tp of the Indep Cdo Sqn RE are shown as Cdo Log Regt permanently det to under comd Log Cdo Gp. The totals for these sub units and the air tp referred to in Note 3 are not included in the summary below.
3. One air tp of the Cdo Air Sqn permanently det to under comd Indep Cdo Gp.
4. Cdo Bde HQ and Sig Sqn incls Sig Tp, Sup Tp, Tpt Tp and MP Tp.
5. RA and RE figures do not include TAVR numbers which are shown separately under the TAVR sub-units.

SUMMARY

Offrs	Men	Vehs	Tlrs	Guns	Hel
107	2,240	351	375	12 x 105 mm Lt Gun, 12 x MORTAR (33 x MILAN by 1981)	

ANNEX D TO
ROYAL MARINES

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROYAL MARINES

1664-1755

1. In 1664 the first regiment formed specifically for Service at Sea was raised by command of King Charles II. The order in Council read:-

> "Upon a report from the Lords the Committee for the Affairs of His Majesty's Navy Royal and Admiralty of the Kingdom this day read at the Board, His Majesty was pleased to order and direct that twelve hundred Land Soldiers be forthwith raised in readiness to be distributed to His Majesty's Fleets prepared for Sea Service, which said twelve hundred men are to be put under one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Sergeant Major and to be divided into six companies . . . The care of all of which is recommended to the Duke of Albemarle, this Grace Lord General of his Majesty's Forces."

Their first Colonel was the Lord High Admiral, James Duke of York (later James II). This regiment, called the Lord High Admiral's Regiment, fought ashore and afloat throughout the Dutch Wars (as did Monck's (the Lord General's) Regiment and the King's Regiment of Foot Guards - today the Coldstream Guards and Grenadier Guards).

2. Under King William III, Queen Anne and George I and II, a number of regiments were raised for service as Marines. They fought afloat and ashore in the War of 1690-1697, the War of the Spanish Succession, the War of Jenkins' Ear and the War of the Austrian Succession. Although part of the Army, control of these regiments for many years passed back and forth between the Army and the Navy. This was a most unsatisfactory arrangement. The administration of the Marine Regiments suffered, not least the arrangements for their pay (there were several instances of officers having to pay the men out of their own pockets). Four of Queen Anne's Marine Regiments later became the 4th, 30th, 31st and 32nd of Foot (which now form part of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, The Queen's Regiment and The Light Infantry respectively).

1755-1827

3. In 1755 the present Corps was raised under Admiralty control. About half the officers, NCOs and private soldiers came from the old Marine Regiments.

4. Until World War II the majority of the Corps served afloat in the Ships. They had the dual roles of manning some of the ships' guns and providing landing forces. In the former role they were involved in all the major British battles at sea. (In the days of sail they not only manned the 'great' guns but served on the upper decks and fighting tops). In the landing force role they took part in engagements ranging from small cutting out and raiding expeditions to major landings at which the Marines from the fleet provided a force of two or more battalions. At the same time Marine battalions fought ashore under Army command for protracted periods in many theatres of war.

5. It was in 1761 during the taking of Belle Isle, and island off the French coast, that the reorganised Corps began to make its name. Asked later which troops had been most active against them the French replied 'les petits grenadiers' meaning the two battalions of Marines who all were the same size but who did not attain the height standards of grenadiers. The laurel wreath in the Corps cap badge commemorates this occasion.

ANNEX D TO
ROYAL MARINES

6. The Marines served at sea throughout the Seven Years War, the American War of Independence, the French Revolutionary War, the Napoleonic War and the American War of 1812-1814. They often fought ashore too, in numbers ranging from single detachments to the two battalions of Admiral Hood's Mediterranean Fleet. Hood's raids along the north coast of Spain raised the mountain guerrilla and tied up the two French divisions urgently demanded by Marmont at the time of Salamanca. Two battalions fought ashore in North America in 1775-1783 and 1812-1814.

7. Some of the exploits of Edward Nicolls in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century typify the variety of service in that era. Commanding in 1795, he commanded a cutting out expedition at Santo Domingo in 1800 and with 1 man took the French ship Albion; his second cutting out expedition that year. In 1804 he took part in the attack on Curacao. In 1807 he led a landing party during Duckworth's passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a Turkish frigate, stormed the redoubt on Point Pesquies and spiked the guns. In 1809 he commanded the force that captured the Danish island of Anholt. In 1814, with 3 officers and 70 marines, he landed in Eastern Louisiana and raising a force from Creek and Choctaw Indians fought against the Americans. He was in action 107 times, wounded 6 times, charged with Court Martial offences twice and lived to become a KCB and, in 1837, a Full General.

8. In 1802 King George III honoured the Marines with the title Royal. In 1827 King George IV, on being asked to choose from a list of 106 battles for inclusion on the new colours, directed that the Globe encircled with the Laurel Wreath should be their badge and replace all battle honours on the colours with the single exception of 'Gibraltar'.

9. In 1804, the Royal Marine Artillery was formed, initially to take over from the Royal Artillery the duties of manning the 13 inch and 10 inch mortars in Royal Navy bomb vessels. Subsequently the Royal Marine Artillery also provided field batteries to support Royal Marines and later Royal Marines Light Infantry battalions ashore.

1837-1914

10. Throughout the long reign of Victoria the Marines were repeatedly in action round the world. To recount all their landings and actions would take too long, but those that follow will suffice. In Spain in 1837 a battalion and a battery fought in the Carlist War. In 1840 two battalions aided Napoleon Bell's attempt to occupy Syria. In the same year Marines fought on the Paoli River and Tai-ping in China. In 1855 they won their first VCs in the Crimea and the Baltic. In 1855 Order in Council designated the Royal Marines as a Light Corps, "this training being considered the best adapted to the nature of the service which the Corps is generally required to perform when employed ashore". The title of the Royal Marines therefore became The Royal Marines Light Infantry (RMLI). Three battalions fought in the Second and Third China Wars which began in 1857, and two detachments in the Indian Mutiny. Marines landed in West Africa and fought under Wolseley in the Ashanti War of 1873. In the 1880s, again under Wolseley, two battalions fought in Egypt and in the Sudan against the Mahdi. It was also in the Sudan that the Marines served in one of their more unusual roles, providing a company in the Guards Camel Regiment at Abu Klea.

When years ago I listed lads, to serve our Gracious Queen,
A sergeant made me understand, I was a Royal Marine,
He said they sometimes served on ships, and sometimes served on shore,
But never said I should wear spurs, and be in the Camel Corps.

At the end of the nineteenth century Marines [illegible] in the Boer War and in the Boxer Rebellion in China.

1914-1919

11. During the 1914-1918 War Marines served at sea and ashore. Nearly nine thousand Marines of all ranks fought at sea at the Battle of Jutland. A Marine brigade was sent to seize the Channel Ports and Antwerp in 1914. [illegible] Brigade then fought at Gallipoli in 1915 and 1916 as part of the Royal Naval Division and from 1916-1918 as part of the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division on the Western Front. Churchill wrote of this Division:

> "By their conduct in the forefront of the battle and by the feats of arms they performed, they raised the [illegible] Division to the level of the seven or eight most famous Divisions of the British Army in the Great War."

Like many other infantry battalions on the Western Front in World War I, the RM Battalions suffered losses equivalent to many times their original strength. In June 1919 HRH the Prince of Wales reviewing RMLI said: "There are few here today of those to whom the King bade farewell in February 1915". One of the few was the Quartermaster, but over 6,000 of his comrades did not return.

12. One of the battalion commanders in 63(RN) Division was Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Freyberg VC, later to become the Commander of the New Zealand Division in the Second World War.

13. In their amphibious role, the 4th Battalion took part in the raid on Zeebrugge on St George's Day 1918. In 1919 a Marine battalion fought in Russia against the Bolsheviks.

1919-1939

14. In 1923 as a result of economic pressure on the Admiralty, the Royal Marines Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery were amalgamated and reverted to their pre 1804 title - The Royal Marines.

1939-1945

15. Between 1939 and 1945 the Royal Marines expanded to about 78,000 and provided commando units for amphibious operations, landing craft crews, specialised units for raiding and reconnaissance, in addition to its traditional tasks in HM Ships.

16. Royal Marines Commandos fought alongside Army Commandos in North West Europe, Italy and Burma. Landing craft crews and beach units served in these same theatres of war. For example, 17,500 Marines took part in the assault on Normandy and the subsequent operations, providing:

a. Five Commandos and one Brigade HQ.

b. An armoured support regiment.

ANNEX D TO
ROYAL MARINES

c. Two thirds of the crews of the assault craft, most of the [illegible] landing craft, the gun crews of the support and [illegible] craft, about half the men of the obstruction clearance units and mine [illegible] craft landing [illegible] in the three naval assault forces.

d. Three port parties, camp staffs, hard porters and signals.

e. Marine detachments manning some of the guns in the bombarding ships.

1945 TO THE PRESENT

17. Since the end of World War II Royal Marines Commandos have taken part in operations in Palestine, Egypt, Malaya, Korea (where all Commandos won a Presidential Citation serving under the 1st US Marine Division), Cyprus, Kuwait, Aden, Tanganyka, Borneo and Northern Ireland. Detachments from Royal Navy carriers carried out numerous landings in support of law and order all over the world.

EMBARCACIONES ENFIBIAS

26. El BULWARK está pasando por tareas de cuidados y mantenimien y su escuadrilla de helicópteros Wessex ha sido licenciada . La OTAN declaró al HERMES como embarcación de guerra antisubmarinos (CVS) y en un rol secundario como barco comando (LPH).

27. El HERMES salió en comisión, después de haber sido remodelad en el mes de setiembre de 1973. La embarcación puede transportar un grupo comando de 800 hombres bajo condiciones de vida razonables y hasta 1.650 hombres podrán ser embarcados para trayectos de corto tiempo. Pueden embarcarse en la nave hasta 18 helicópteros Wessex V. El Wessex V cuenta con una carga útil de 3.500 libras por una radio de 40 millas nauticas y puede transportar 14 hombres completamente equipados (15 sin un miembro de la tripulación) o un vehículo de 1/2 tonelada.

28. Una proporción de helicópteros en los escuadrones de comando aéreo pueden equiparse con misiles antitanque SS11 así como también con ametralladoras. En el desempeño del rol superficie-a-superficie el SS 11 es manejado por la tropa de comando anti-tanq

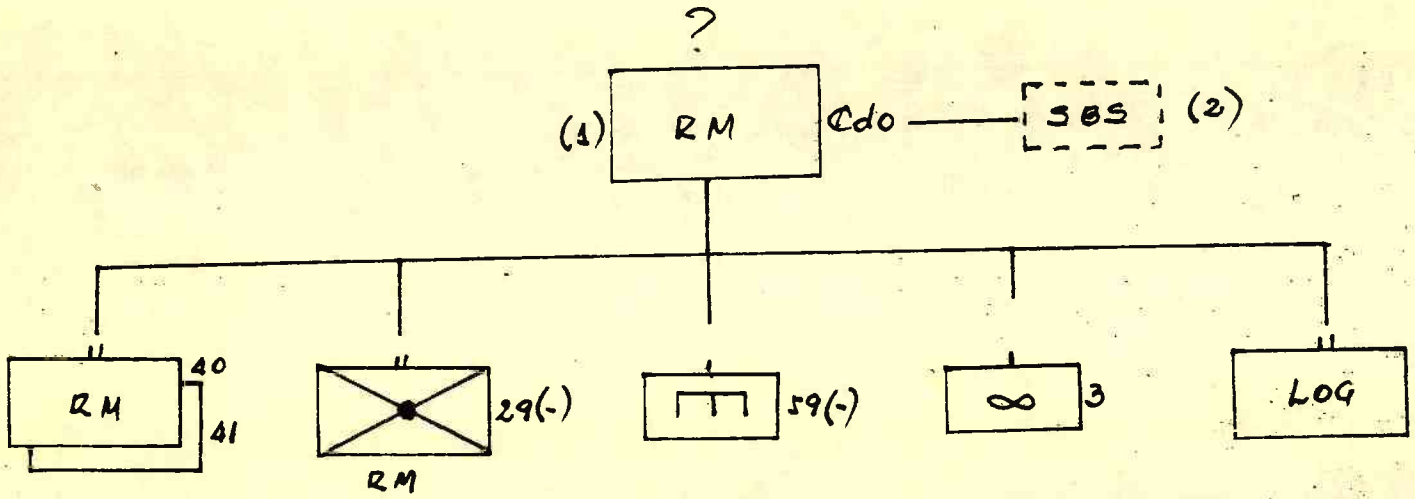
29. Cuatro lanchas de desembarco (LCVP), manejadas por los Mari Reales, son transportadas por el LPH . Si hubiere playas adecuadas, estas embarcaciones podrán utilizarse para desembarcar tropas (35 hombres por lancha), vehículos de 1/2 tonelada y remolques o provisiones. Los vehículos pesados son transportados en los LPD.

30. El FEARLESS (LPD) fue comisionado en diciembre de 1965 y el INTREPID en marzo de 1967. Cada uno de estos barcos transporta un escuadrón de 4 LCM 9 y un escuadrón de 4 LCVP manejados por los Marinos Reales. Los Marinos también poseen una unidad anfibia. La tarea de un LPD es cumplimentar la misión del Escuadrón Darthmouth Training, pero puede revertir la tarea para desempeña roles anfibios en muy poco tiempo.

El LPD restante necesita 30 días para realizar un cambio de operaciones.

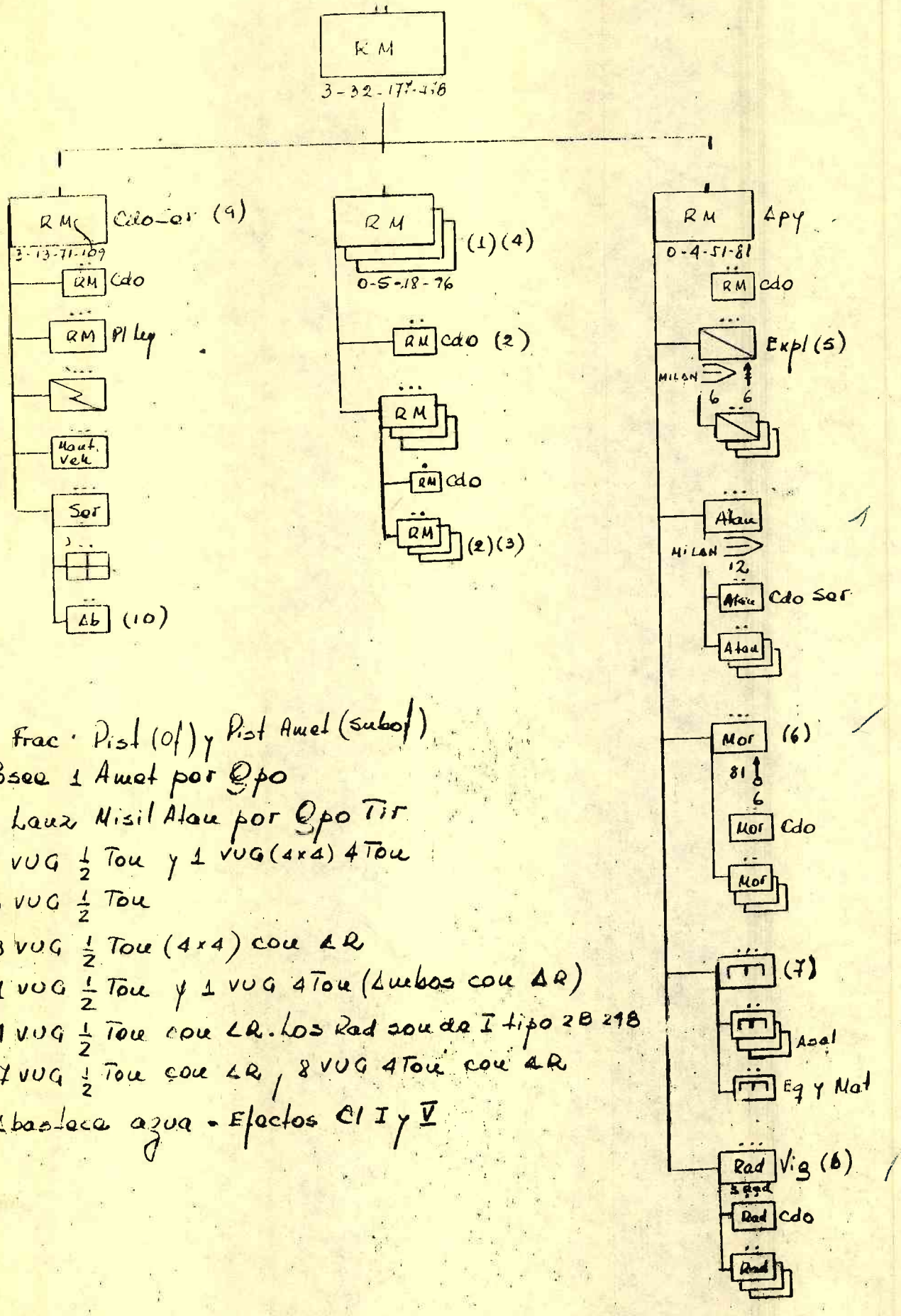
31. El LPD ha sido diseñado para proveer un Comando Conjunto para el Comando de un Grupo Anfibio y el Comando de una Brigada en una operación anfibia. Además podrá transportar vehículos militares pesados, (incluyendo tanques), elementos de combate y personal. El LPD puede transportar 330 tripulantes durante un prolongado período de tiempo y hasta 650 por no más de 7 días. Dentro de estas cifras puede lograrse una considerable flexibilidad y una estimación realista podría ser de alrededor 500 por un período de 14 días.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE ROYAL MARINES (RM) SUPUESTAMENTE EMBARCADOS

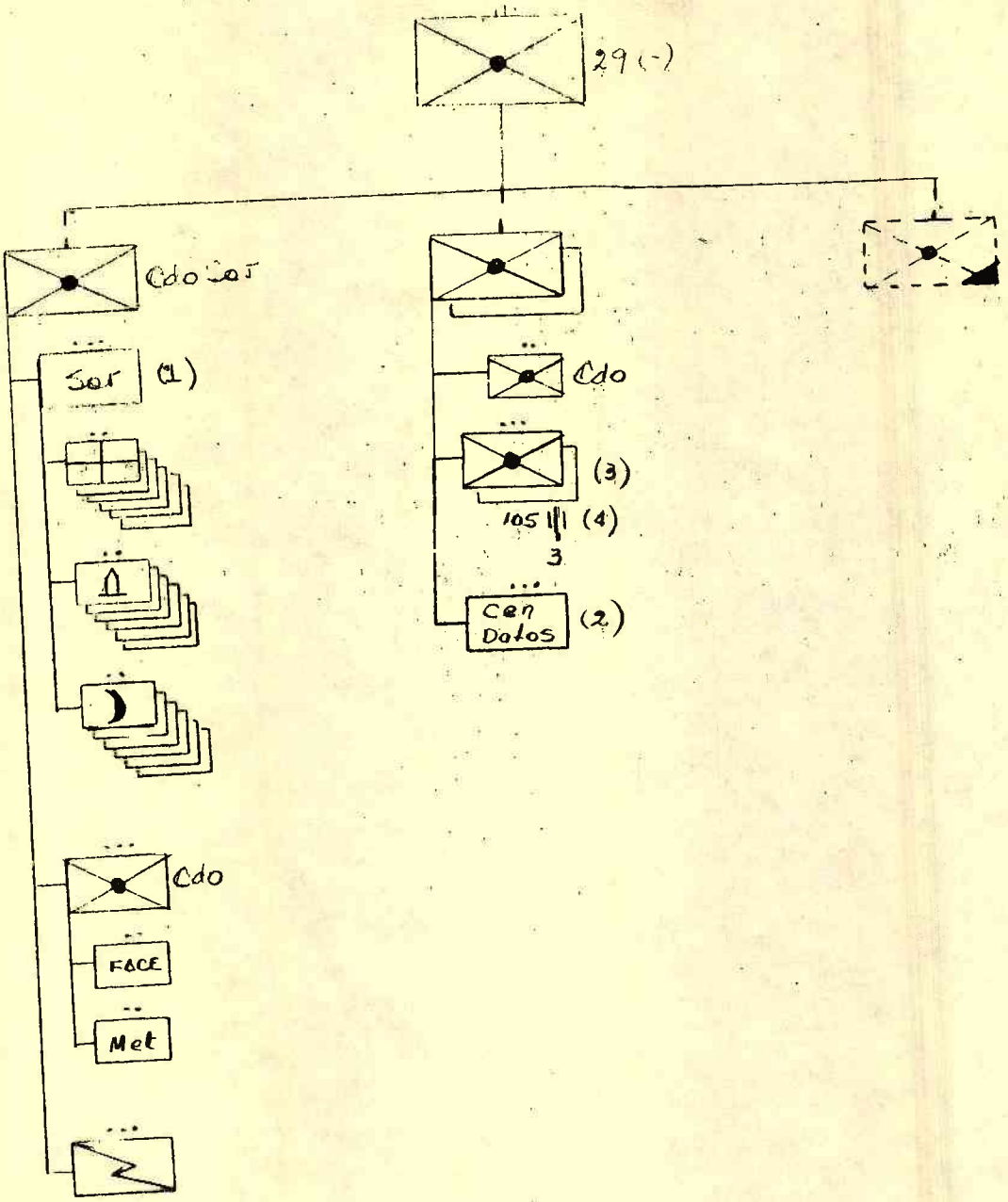


(1) Se desconoce la organización y magnitud del Comando de Fuerza Operativa. También podría tratarse de 2 FT (Fuerza tarea)

(2) Elemento que cuenta con los medios (lancha rápida de desembarco para incursión) para ejecutar operaciones especiales. El personal se asigna según la misión a cumplir (No pertenece específicamente al SBS)

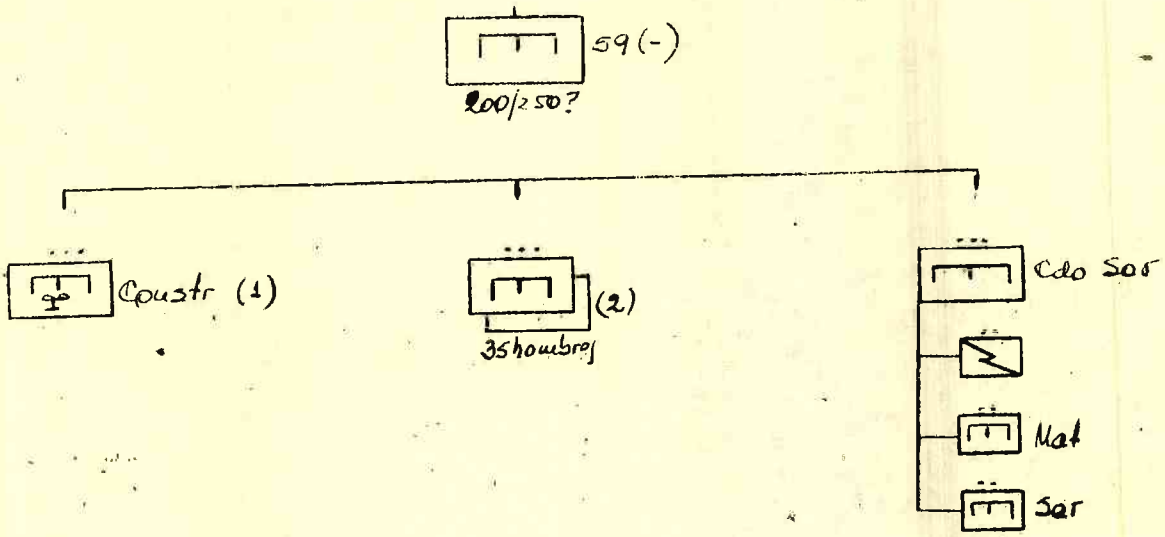


(1) 1 Frac · Pist (of) y Pist Amet (subof)
(2) Posee 1 Amet por Cpo
(3) 1 Lanz Misil Atau por Cpo Tir
(4) 2 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou y 1 VUG (4x4) 4 Tou
(5) 4 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou
(6) 8 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou (4x4) con ΔR
(7) 1 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou y 1 VUG 4 Tou (Δubas con ΔR)
(8) 4 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou con ΔR. Los Rad son de I tipo 2B 218
(9) 17 VUG $\frac{1}{2}$ Tou con ΔR, 8 VUG 4 Tou con ΔR
(10) Δbastece agua - Efectos Cl I y V



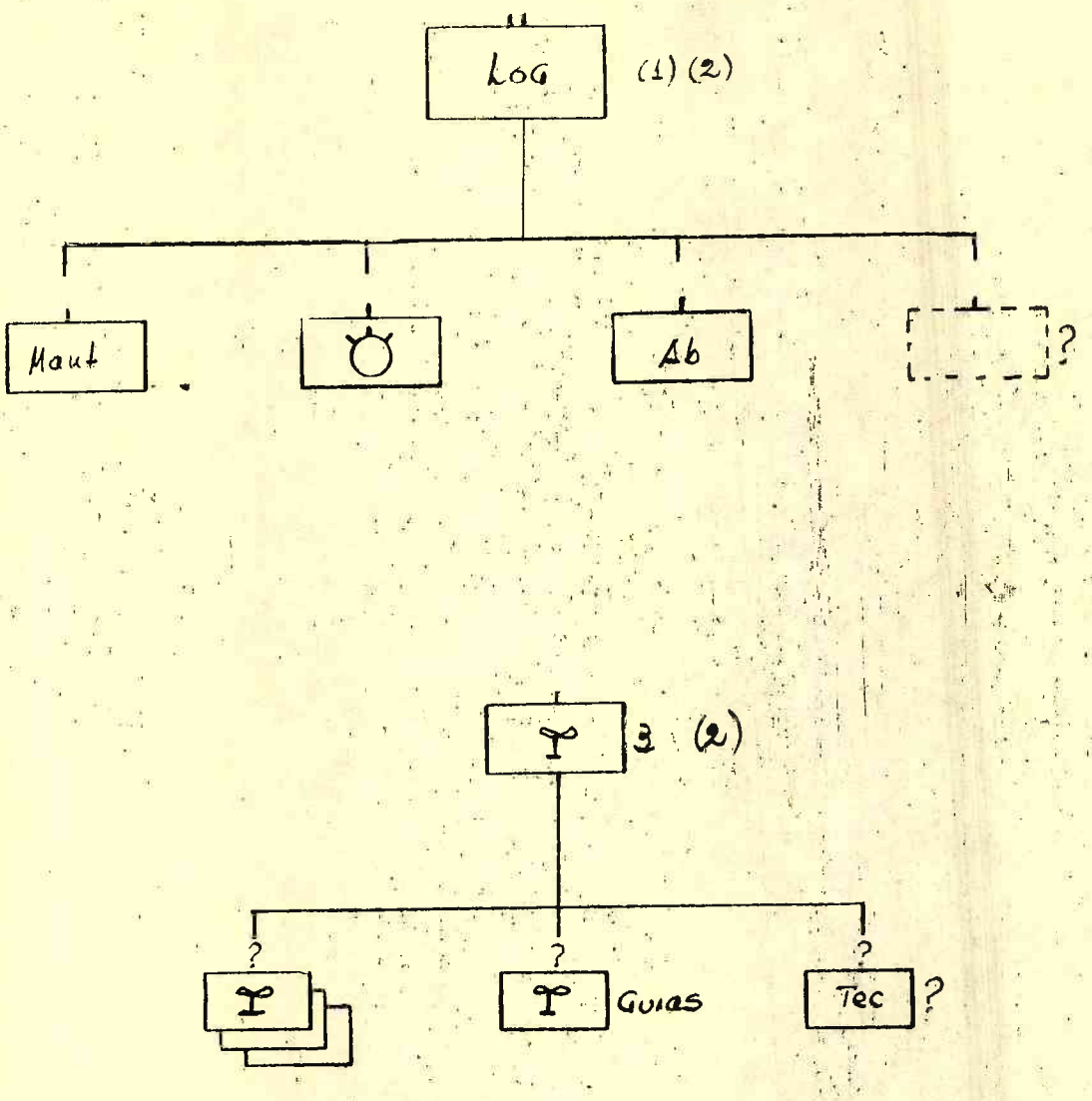
(1) Se subdivide en Gpo(s) para el Apy de cada Sec Cñ
(2) Posee un radar contra morteros
(3) Cada Sec desbca 1 Obs Adal
(4) Alcance 1ft Km

NOTA: Se desconoce la cantidad de personal que integra el elemento



(1) Máquina y treu de pouete

(2) 4 VUG $\frac{3}{4}$ Tou cou SQ



(1) Por la Org pareciera un B Arts. más que un B Log

(2) Operan en las mismas instalaciones. La Co Helicopteros pareciera que es un elemento de la RAF asignado a la RM. El material de helicopteros es nuevo

NOTA: Se desconoce la cantidad de personal que integra el Elque